

THE
LITERARY MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER 1735.

ARTICLE LIX.

The History of Henry de la Tour D'Auvergne, Viscount de Turenne, Marshal-General of France, in two Volumes 8vo. Vol. I. Containing 496 Pages. Vol. II. 516. London, Printed by James Bettenham; and sold by A. Betteworth and Charles Hitch at the Red Lion in Pater-noster Row; and T. Woodward at the Half Moon in Fleetstreet. 1735.

MR. Ramsay, a gentleman of Scotland, has resided so long in France, and made so good a use of the uncommon advantages he has enjoyed there, that he runs no other hazard in writing in the language of that country, but that of raising the jealousy of the best writers of France, by the beauty and elegance of his stile, and the propriety, strength and purity of his expressions. The translation of the piece before us, was undertaken by the same gentleman, who ob-

liged us with the *Travels of Cyrus in English.*

If the grandeur and importance of the subject, and the undoubted credit of the authorities on which an author writes, can engage and deserve the approbation of the publick; the history before us will be allow'd the greatest regard, and may even demand a good reception in the world. It is the life of one of the greatest men whom France has produced; great in the field, great in the cabinet; a man, who, during the course of fifty years, had a considerable share in all the events,

events, which put *Europe* into motion, and was one of the chief actors in them near forty.

The materials employ'd in this history are such, as can on no account be suspected of flattery, exaggeration or fiction. They are *first*, the *Memoirs of the Viscount de Turenne*, written with his own hand, ten years before his death; containing the history of his campaigns from the year 1643, in which he was made marshal of *France*, to the peace of the *Pyrenees* in 1660. *Secondly*, A large collection of letters from the viscount to queen *Ann of Austria*, *Louis XIV*, the prince of *Condé*, cardinal *Mazarin*, kings, electors, &c. with several instructions, which he drew up, by the king's order, for the ambassadors of *France* at *Vienna*, *Madrid*, *London*, the *Hague*, in *Sweden*, and in *Portugal*. The originals of the memoirs above-mention'd, and some of those letters and instructions, are preserved in the family, as a most valuable treasure. As *Mr. Ramsay* is now intrusted with the education of the only hope of that illustrious house, the young prince of *Turenne*, great nephew to the viscount, his access to these authorities was easy.

Thirdly, the memoirs of the duke of *York*, afterwards king *James II*, who served four years with the viscount, during the civil wars, and two with the prince of *Condé* in the *Spanish* army. The night or day after any action had happen'd, that prince wrote an account of it, and read it to the general. The original manuscript was deposited in the *Scots*

college at *Paris*. In 1696, king *James* caused that part of his memoirs, which relates to the viscount de *Turenne*, to be translated into *French*, and gave it to the late cardinal de *Bouillon*, nephew to the viscount; who in a preface to those memoirs, written with his own hand, *February* 16, 1715, entailed them for ever on the eldest branch of his family.

Our author has chiefly taken, what relates to the first years of the viscount's life, from the manuscript memoirs of *Mr. Fremont d'Ablancourt*, whom he had employ'd in the negotiations with *Portugal* and *Germany*, and often entertained with the particulars of his education, and apprenticeship in the art of war. This is the *fourth* article of authorities used in this work. The *fifth*, is the memoirs of *Langlade*, secretary to *Frederic Maurice*, duke of *Bouillon*; a writer, the less to be suspected in what he says to the viscount's advantage, as he complains of him for having hindered his promotion. The *sixth* is, *Dechamps's* account of the viscount's two last campaigns. He was an able and experienced officer, and served under the viscount during that time. The *seventh* is, the manuscript history of the viscount's life, by the abbot *Raguenet*, written by the order, and under the inspection of cardinal de *Bouillon*. The facts are true, the dates exact, and the narration clear; but the abbot seems rather to have pen'd a journal than a history. As to the particulars of the viscount's last campaign, our author has consulted the marquis d'*Imecourt*, gouverneur

nour of *Montmedi*, form'd by the great *Turenne*, and an eye-witness of his exploits after the war with *Holland*. The other authorities are an account of the battle of *Fribourg*, by the marquis *de la Mouffay*; the relation of the battle of the *Downs*, by general *Morgan*, an *Englishman*, and all the writers who have treated of the transactions and events of the viscount's time.

In order to digest these materials into one regular, connected history, Mr. *Ramsay* intermixes political negotiations with military expeditions. He, in a masterly manner, sets forth the state of *Europe* in general, the situation of affairs in *France*, the intrigues of the court, the interests of the princes, and the characters of the cotemporary generals. He has taken care to keep his hero always in sight, to avoid whatever does not bear some relation to his life and actions, and not to let the principal object be lost in episodical details.

When he wanted authentick memoirs, he does not allow himself the liberty, taken by some historians, both ancient and modern, of indulging his own conjectures. Truth is every where prefer'd to probability; because an historian has not the liberty, claim'd by, and granted to poets, of inventing, in order to embellish his compositions. Out of the same regard to the laws of history, which no more permit the suppression of what is true, than the assertion of what is false, he doth not dissemble the viscount's faults.

"Too perfect a character appears

"inimitable; it discourages some,
"incenses others, and is suspect-
"ed by all, says Mr. *Ramsay*;
"men, how great soever they
"may be, still bear the stamp of
"humanity, which shews, they
"are real men, and not fabulous
"phantoms, the work of the ima-
"gination. To which it may
"be added, that a relation of the
"faults, committed by heroes of
"the first rank, inspires others
"with caution for avoiding them,
"and courage to repair them.

The original of this work, beautifully printed at *Paris* in *quarto*, is illustrated and adorned with the plans of all the battles, engraved in an elegant and beautiful manner; but the undertaker of the translation has not thought proper to embellish it in the same manner.

The whole is divided into two volumes. The first, which contains six books, is the history of the viscount *de Turenne*: the second is a collection of the principal authorities above-mentioned, in three parts. It will not be expected, that we should give an abridgment of the history before us. The facts are well known; and, were we to enter into a detail, we must write a volume rather than an extract. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the general plan of the work.

The viscount *de Turenne* was in his youth of a very tender constitution, which gave his father, the duke of *Bouillon*, reason to apprehend, he would never be able to support the fatigues of war. To convince him of the contrary, the viscount, when but

ten yers of age, took a resolution of passing a winter's night on the rampart of *Sedan*. The chevalier *de Vassignac*, his governor, having spent some time in quest of him, found him asleep on the carriage of a canon. From that time he gave frequent indications of his extreme passion for war.

At his first entrance on his studies, he learnt with difficulty, and the slowness of his progress was attributed to a want of application, which brought on him corrections, that served only to inspire him with an equal aversion for his masters and their instructions. His father thought another course was to be taken with him; he piqued him on a point of honour, and made him sensible how unworthy it was of one, design'd for a warrior, not to be able to conquer himself. A motive so noble as this proved much more forcible than severity. The young viscount applied himself to study, out of a mere principle of magnanimity, and by degrees reconciled himself to it so happily, that he remember'd some of the most beautiful passages of the *Latin* or *French* poets, even at an advanced age. In his youth he was very fond of reading history, and particularly that of great men, who had distinguish'd themselves by their military talents. He was so much charmed with the character of *Alexander the Great*, as drawn by *Quintus Curtius*, that when he was but twelve years old, he sent an officer a challenge for saying, his favourite historian was no better than a writer of romances.

Tho' he shew'd an uncommon

courage on many occasions, this was not the only good quality he discover'd in his youth. From his earliest years, he was remarkable for a discretion becoming a riper age, an invariable taste for whatever was reasonable; a great command of his passions, tho' full of vivacity and easily moved; a mildness and moderation, which seem'd more the result of reflection, than the effect of constitution; a predominant love of truth, a natural abhorrence of lying, cunning and dissimulation; and, above all, such uncommon humanity and charity, that he relieved several poor families in *Sedan*, the place of his birth, with the money allowed him for his pocket expences; retrenching all superfluities of dress, that he might be in a condition of assisting those, who wanted necessaries. Such was the viscount *de Turenne*, when in 1624, his mother, now a widow, sent him, about the age of fourteen into *Holland*, whither the prince of *Sedan*, his elder brother, had been sent before. Their business in that country was to learn the art of war, under their uncle prince *Maurice*.

Here our historian presents us with a summary account of the origin of those factions and civil wars, in which *Europe* had been long embroiled, in order to give us a view of the theatre, on which the viscount is going to appear.

In the year 1634, cardinal *Richelieu* discovered his grand project of humbling the two branches of the house of *Austria*, *Spain* and the emperor. Having given

given us the situation of *Europe*, at the time of the rupture between *France* and *Spain*, our author adds; "Before those two great ministers (cardinal *Richelieu*, and the baron *Oxenstiern*, high chancellor of *Sweden*) appear'd, the world was unacquainted with, what is at present call'd in *Europe*, THE BAILANCE OF POWER. Princes made war one on another, without foreseeing that even their victories might be attended with fatal consequences; not knowing, that it is dangerous both to weaken an enemy too much, and to make an ally too strong. *Richelieu* and *Oxenstiern* were the first who thought of weighing nations, computing their value, comparing their different interests, combining their mutual relations, calculating their strength and thus forming a new species of politicks, unknown to former ages.

Having thus distinctly considered the necessities of each court in *Europe*, *Richelieu* secured some of them, and engaged others to remain neuter, &c. "Nothing," says Mr. *Ramsay*, gives us a more exalted idea of the genius of that minister, than to see him thus diving into the hidden councils of the most distant courts with impenetrable secrecy, and infinite activity, putting some of them into action, stopping the motions of others, soothing these with fair promises, intimidating those with menaces, and forcing them all to follow his motions." This character concludes with an excel-

lent reflection: "Men are easily dazzled with the splendor of such vast projects, when they are unacquainted with the principles of a more noble policy, which labours more for the happiness of a nation, than the aggrandizing of a prince.

But, to return to our hero. Formed to the art of war, under those two great generals, *Henry* prince of *Orange*, and *Bernard* duke of *Weymar*, he distinguished himself in *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Flanders*. He passed the *Alps*, and gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct, in the famous actions of *Casal*, *la Route de Quiers*, *Turin*, and several others. Having served in *Holland*, first as a volunteer, and then as captain of foot, he enter'd into the service of *France*; where he was made colonel, raised to be a major-general, afterwards lieutenant-general, and, at the age of thirty-two, *Marshal* of *France*, immediately after the taking of *Trin*, a city in *Piedmont*. These and several other actions are related, in a lively and natural manner, in the first book of the history before us. It concludes with the acknowledgments of what he thought he owed to each of his masters. As what he says on that occasion not only lets us into the characters of four of the greatest men of that age, but also shews that the viscount knew how to make a proper advantage of the accomplishments of those excellent models, we shall give it in the words of our author.

"He used to say, that from his uncle, *Henry* prince of *Orange*,

“ range, he learnt how to chuse a
 “ camp to advantage, to attack a
 “ town regularly, remotely to
 “ form a project, revolve it a long
 “ time in his thoughts, and let
 “ nothing of it appear, till the
 “ very moment of execution ; to
 “ avoid ostentation, fill his mind
 “ with elevated sentiments, and
 “ have a more ardent zeal for
 “ the interest of his country,
 “ than for his own glory. Speak-
 “ ing of the duke of *Weymar*,
 “ he said, he was a general, who,
 “ *with doing nothing, did every*
 “ *thing*, but was never vain of
 “ his success : that when he had
 “ fallen into a misfortune, he did
 “ not lose his time in complaints,
 “ but wholly applied his thoughts
 “ how to get out of it : that he
 “ chose rather to be unjustly bla-
 “ med, than to excuse himself at
 “ the expence of his friends, who
 “ had performed well in the ac-
 “ tion : that he was more intent
 “ on repairing his faults, than
 “ making apologies for his con-
 “ duct ; and that he endeavoured
 “ more to make himself loved,
 “ than feared by the soldiers. Un-
 “ der cardinal *de la Valette*, he
 “ learnt, that a general, who
 “ would be agreeable to his ar-
 “ my, must, when he takes the
 “ field, renounce the false delica-
 “ cies of a court-life, gallantry,
 “ the amusements of wit, and
 “ live with the officers in their
 “ own way, without ceremony
 “ and affectation. The count
 “ *d'Harcourt's* conduct confirm-
 “ ed him in *Cesar's* grand max-
 “ im ; that of all the military
 “ virtues, diligence and expedi-
 “ tion are the most essential ;

“ that they seldom fail of carry-
 “ ing success along with them,
 “ when accompanied with pru-
 “ dence and circumspection.

In the second book, our hero
 carries the arms of *France* into
Germany, where he rallies the re-
 mains of the *Weymerian* troops,
 defeated and dispersed, without a
 head, without money and with-
 out arms. He assists at the three
 battles of *Fribourg* and the siege of
Philipsbourg : takes *Wormes*, *Mentz*
 and *Landau*. He saves *Spire* ;
 and prevents the taking of *Bacca-
 roch*. By his bravery and con-
 duct, he contributes to the advan-
 tages gain'd at *Nordlinguen* ; re-
 stores the elector of *Triers* to his
 dominions ; joins the *Swedish*
 troops on the frontiers of *Hesse*,
 after a long and painful march,
 in spite of the opposition made
 by the whole forces of the empire.
 He passes the *Taubet* and the *Da-
 nube* ; attacks and defeats *Melan-
 der* and *Montecuculli* ; makes an
 irruption into *Bavaria*, and lays
 the country under contribution.
 He suspends and hastens the ne-
 gotiations at *Westphalia* by his vic-
 tories ; and at last obliges the *Im-
 perialists* to put an end to the long
 wars of *Germany* by the peace of
Munster.

Mr. *Ramsay* begins his third
 book with observing, that “ *France*
 “ had never, since the time of
 “ *Charlemagne*, been at so high a
 “ pitch of glory, as after the trea-
 “ ty of *Westphalia*. She was
 “ fear'd by her enemies, and re-
 “ spected by her allies : she had
 “ humbled the pride of the house
 “ of *Austria* ; extended the limits
 “ of her empire, and secured her

“ con-

" conquests by a solid peace. But
 " the course of her prosperities
 " was on a sudden interrupted by
 " intestine wars.

By way of introduction to his account of the civil wars in *France*, our historian observes, that " bodies politick, like bodies natural, are subject to periodical distempers, which are common to many states. About the middle of the seventeenth century, a spirit of rebellion and confusion spread itself over all *Europe*. *Joseph Alexi*, a man from the lees of the people, drove the viceroy of *Sicily* from his palace: *Masanello*, a wretch, who sold fish at a stall, rais'd an insurrection at *Naples*: *Paul Balbi* attempted a change in the government at *Genoa*: *Cromwell*, the most daring, artful spirit, that ever disturb'd the peace of the world, pushed the rebellion in *England* against king *Charles I.* to the monstrous crime of deliberate regicide: the *Janisaries* at *Constantinople* dethron'd the sultan *Ibrahim*: in *France*, the prime nobility of the kingdom took up arms against their sovereign.

As it is impossible to form a just idea of the domestick disorders in which *France* was embroiled, without being acquainted with the characters of the principal actors, who govern'd the motions of all the rest, Mr. *Ramsay* here draws those of *Anne of Austria*, infant of *Spain*, queen dowager of *France*, and regent of the kingdom; *Gaston*, duke of *Orleans*; *Lewis de Bourbon*,

prince of *Condé*; cardinal *Mazarin*, prime minister; and *John-Francis de Gondry*, coadjutor of *Paris*, afterwards cardinal *de Retz*.

At the first breaking out of the civil wars, friendship and love, prejudices and passions, united their forces for seducing the viscount *de Turenne*, and hurried him down the common torrent of rebellion, under the specious pretext of making war for the king against his minister; but the clouds, which during a year, had eclipsed his glory, were dispersed. It resumed its whole splendor; and this great man, from that time, appear'd an active defender of his country, and the strongest support of the throne. He was warmly solicited by the prince of *Condé* to enter into new schemes; but declined any farther engagements with the party; since the princes were set at liberty, and *Mazarin* was banish'd, he was fully satisfied. The capital of the kingdom, and the remote provinces revolt again: the court rambles from place to place: the several parliaments declare against it: the populace, possess'd with a false notion of the publick good, blindly follows the seditious resolutions and motions of the parliament of *Paris*: the duke of *Orleans*, uncle to the king, appears at the head of the rebellious magistrates: the prince of *Condé* assembles his troops; the enemies advance into the heart of the kingdom; and the duke of *Lorraine* hastens to join them. The viscount *de Turenne* flies to the assistance of his king; forces the duke

to

to leave *France*, saves the court three several times, at *Gergeau*, *Gien* and *Ville-neuve St. George*; drives the *Spaniards* out of *France*; and brings the king back in triumph to *Paris*. A general pardon being promis'd to all such as should return to their duty in a fortnight, the prince of *Condé* is the only one, who refuses to accept of that favour. He goes over to the *Spaniards*, and appears on the frontiers; where he takes several towns. *Turenne*, having first seen all things restored to their former tranquillity, opens the campaign, pursues the prince from post to post, obliges him to leave the kingdom, and remove the war into *Flanders*. This is the substance of the second book.

In the third, we find our hero marching to the relief of *Arras*, attacking the *Spaniards* in their lines, and forcing them to raise the siege. He takes several towns, invests *Valenciennes*, surprizes the enemy's magazines at *la Capelle*. The court, to reward the viscount's services, and encourage the execution of the great designs he had formed for the next campaign, declar'd him colonel-general of the horse; an employment, which has ever since been in his family. The battle of the *Downs* (sand-hills about *Dunkirk*) was a decisive one. The *Spaniards* were entirely defeated. The viscount pursues his victory; makes himself master of *Dunkirk*, *Bergues*, *Dixmuyde* and *Gravelin*. He surprizes and defeats the prince of *Ligues* near *Ypres*, takes *Oudenard*; seizes *Menin*, takes *Ypres*, *Gravemy* and *Ninove*; and at last ob-

liges the *Spaniards* and *Germans* to ask a peace of *France*, and concludes the famous treaty of the *Pyrenees*.

During the negotiations of that treaty, there was an universal suspension of arms. The viscount takes that opportunity of attempting something for the restoration of the king of *England*. Having obtain'd the consent of the *French* court, he proposes to assist that exil'd prince at his own expence. He offers him his regiment of foot, consisting of 1200 effective men, with the *Scots Gendarmes*; ammunition and arms for four or five thousand men; provisions for two months; ships to transport them into *England*; passports for embarking at *Bologne* the troops the duke of *York* had in *Flanders*, and all his credit for borrowing the necessary sums. Every thing is ready for the execution of that grand design, when the day before that fix'd for the embarkation, certain account is brought of the loyalists. This makes it necessary to suspend the affair for some time.

This peace lasted about eight years; but we find, from the first part of the fifth book of the viscount's history, that he was not idle during that time. The king, being desirous of acknowledging his services, by honouring him with the first dignity in the gift of the crown, let him know, by the cardinal minister, he would willingly, on his account, revive the office of constable of *France*, if he himself did not put a bar in the way, by adhering to the protestant religion. But the viscount was

was not to be influenced by the allurements of honours where his conscience was concerned. The king did not esteem him the less for it ; and created a new dignity for him, which intitled him to the same privileges ; it was that of *marshal-general of his majesty's camps and armies* ; by letters patent, bearing date *April the 5th 1660.*

About this time the king of *Spain*, being persuaded that *Portugal*, now forsaken by *France*, could not hold out one single campaign, made all his forces march thither, under the command of *Don Lewis de Haro*. The viscount *de Turenne* advised the king his master to support the house of *Braganza* against his Catholick Majesty ; the whole management of that affair was left to him, and a peace at last concluded between *Portugal* and *Spain*.

A war breaking out with *Spain*, in 1667, *Lewis XIV.* carried his arms into the *Low-Countries*, declaring he would march in person at the head of his troops, and learn the art of war under the viscount *de Turenne*. Being thus provided, victory flies before the king ; he in a few days takes *Lisle*, *Douay*, and ten other towns ; and forces the *Spaniards* to make a peace, which was done in the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*.

During the calm which *Europe* now enjoyed, the viscount employed his time wholly in the study of what regarded his soul, and embraced the Catholick religion. As a proof that interest and political views had no share in this

part of his conduct, he had serious thoughts of retiring from the world, and devoting himself only to the contemplation of eternal truths ; but the king opposed his resolution ; and, after four years repose, obliged him to resume the office of general during the wars with *Holland*. The viscount undertakes to break the triple alliance made against *France*, between *Sweden*, *Holland*, and *England*. He dispatches instructions to several powers ; disengages some from that alliance, prevents others from entering into it, and at last ruins that project form'd contrary to the interests of the kingdom. His majesty is resolved to punish the ingratitude of the *Dutch*, who had first put the treaty on foot : The viscount follows him in his conquests ; and out of forty towns or fortresses taken in one month, the army under his command takes more than twenty. The *Imperialists*, and the elector of *Brandenburg* advance to the banks of the *Rhine*, in order to pass that river with a numerous army, in order to pour into *Alsatia*, *Lorrain*, and *Champagne*, and give a diversion to the war opened with the *States-General*. The viscount, with less than half the number of men, stops their motions, drives them before him, pursues them into *Westphalia*, seizes on the county of *Marck* on *Ravensberg*, and *Minden* ; forces the enemy to repass the *Weser*, and the elector to retire into his own dominions. He obliges that prince to make a peace, and reduces the *Imperialists* to a necessity of flying in-

to *Franconia*, and making the best of their way to *Bohemia*.

Montecuculli marches with an army of 40,000 men, but dares not come to an engagement with the viscount. He employs the stratagems of war; tampers with, and gains the allies of *France*, and thinks of passing into *Alsatia*. The viscount prevents him, and leaves him no other resource but that of joining the prince of *Orange*, who had no need of his assistance, since *Holland* was evacuated.

The sixth and last book begins with the league formed by several princes of *Germany* against *France*. The viscount advances to aid *Saverne*, covers *Franché Comté* against the designs of the duke of *Lorraine*, till the king makes himself master of that province: he opposes the re-union of the *German* forces, defeats the duke of *Lorraine* and General *Caprara*, at *Sintzheim*, before they joined the duke of *Bournonville*, and beats them all three at *Enfheim*, when united.

The elector of *Brandenburg* breaks his treaty, and marches to the assistance of the *Imperialists*: The viscount, whose forces were but one third of those of the enemy, retreats; amuses them by marches and countermarches, till the time of winter-quarters. He then crosses a vast extent of country, weathers many difficulties, surprizes the enemy in their quarters, gives them battle at *Turkheim*, and forces them to repass the *Rhine*.

In the next campaign of 1675, which was *Turenne's* last, *Mon-*

tecuculli, the famous general of the *Imperial* forces, takes the field; employs all his art against the viscount; but is forced from one defile to another, and at last shut up in his camp. The viscount was, as he thought, on the point of reaping the fruit of so fatiguing a campaign, when a ball from a cannon, fired at a venture by the enemy, deprived *France* of the man, who had been her support, the terror of the empire, and the admiration of all *Europe*.

We shall close this article with the character of the viscount *de Turenne*, as drawn by his historian, at the end of his history.

“ All the cardinal virtues were
“ united in the marshal *de Tu-*
“ *renne*; and there seems to be no
“ one, of which he did not give
“ examples. His disinterested-
“ ness was the more praise-wor-
“ thy, as covetousness was the
“ reigning vice of the age. His
“ fortune at his death was less
“ than the patrimony he had re-
“ ceived from his parents; tho’
“ he had commanded the king’s
“ army above thirty years, un-
“ der a bountiful queen-regent,
“ and lived in an age fruitful in
“ large fortunes. Some of his
“ friends speaking of those im-
“ mense and suddenly acquired
“ estates, and rallying him on that
“ occasion, in an agreeable and
“ obliging manner, he replied;
“ *I could never find what pleasure*
“ *there can be in keeping coffers*
“ *filled with gold and silver. Were*
“ *I to have considerable sums re-*
“ *maining at the end of the year,*
“ *my stomach would turn as much*
“ *as if a great repast was set be-*
“ *fore*

“fore me just as I was rising
“from table. And indeed, at his
“death, only 500 crowns were
“found in his strong box. Not
“content with being liberal, he
“was ingenious in finding out
“means to spare the objects of
“his bounty the confusion of re-
“ceiving, and in concealing his
“generosity under various pre-
“texts; being apprehensive, that
“if his benefactions were divul-
“ged, self-love might diminish
“his virtue.

“The love of the publick
“good was the only rule of his
“desires and actions. Tho’ am-
“bition appeared in his younger
“days; yet, at first, prudence,
“and afterwards piety, kept it
“always within due bounds. But,
“how dear soever his country
“was to him, he never violated ei-
“ther the law of nations, or the
“immutable rules of justice in its
“service. He detested that po-
“licy, which, in order to suc-
“ceed in its designs, employs
“lying, dissimulation and deceit.
“He spoke either well or ill of
“himself, as it was necessary;
“the one without vanity, the
“other without shame; and both
“without affectation. His repu-
“tation of being strictly faithful
“to his word was so well esta-
“blished, that most of the prin-
“ces of *Germany* treated with
“him without requiring any
“guarantee; and the *English*,
“*Dutch*, *Swiss* and *Svedes*
“thought themselves secure,
“when he had made them a pro-
“mise. He never gave one till
“he was sure he was able to per-
“form it; and, rather than lay

“himself under engagements,
“which he was afraid he could
“not fulfil, he chose to run
“the hazard of provoking the
“minister, displeasing even the
“King, and being deserted by
“his troops.

“His humanity was extended
“to all men universally: officers,
“soldiers, domesticks, and even
“enemies felt its influence. He
“never let slip an opportunity of
“making known the merit, and
“of concealing or excusing the
“faults of those who served un-
“der him --- Never was general
“so tenderly beloved by his
“troops. He seemed at the same
“time general of an army, and
“father of a family. One would
“have thought his soldiers had
“been his children; by conde-
“scending to them, without de-
“basing himself; by being fa-
“miliar with them, without
“losing any thing of his digni-
“ty; he engag’d a set of men,
“by the tie of affection, who are
“commonly restrained only by
“fear of punishment. A re-
“proof from his mouth was the
“greatest chastisement, and his
“approbation the reward they
“most coveted. --- *Turenne’s* army
“was the model of a perfect re-
“publick. The distinction of
“commanding and obeying was
“hardly perceptible there; every
“one knew his duty, and per-
“formed it out of a desire to
“please the general, a shame to
“be wanting to their common
“father, and a true love of
“glory.

“Being no less compassionate
“to his domesticks than to his
“soldiers,

" soldiers, he never made them
 " feel the lowness of their condi-
 " tion by the caprices of a proud
 " and uneven temper. Not-
 " withstanding his great jealousy
 " of the prerogatives of his il-
 " lustrious family, he was struck
 " with horror at the monstrous
 " maxims, which the Great had
 " formed to themselves for au-
 " thorizing their usurping a ty-
 " ranny over other men, and
 " treating them with contempt;
 " as if birth, dignities or riches,
 " gave any other solid advan-
 " tage, than that of being able
 " to do more good.

" Accustomed to conquer with-
 " out ambition, he triumphed
 " without pride. He prohibited
 " pillaging, preserv'd the fruits
 " of the earth, spared the ene-
 " my's country as much as he
 " could, and formed a kind of
 " *system of military morality*, pe-
 " culiar to himself. He made
 " true heroism consist in an ele-
 " vation of soul, which renders
 " a man inaccessible to the pas-
 " sions of others, and gives him
 " an absolute command over his
 " own. He spent his whole life
 " without any personal quarrel.
 " In the first years of his service,
 " he was not always under lea-
 " ders for whom he had a great
 " value: he had afterwards of-
 " ficers under him, whom he
 " esteemed as little: he was
 " join'd in command with gene-
 " rals not easy to live with on
 " account of their humours, and
 " the jealousy they conceived of
 " his glory. Amidst so many pro-
 " vocations to impatience, he ne-
 " ver gave offence to any one,

" shewed the least passion, or even
 " let an indiscreet word escape
 " him. Sobriety had preserved his
 " vigour to an advanc'd age. He
 " considered that virtue as a means
 " equally proper for supporting
 " the strength of the body, and
 " encreasing that of the mind.
 " He eat little, and his meals
 " were very short. Thus he was
 " free, and capable of doing bu-
 " siness at all times, and became
 " indefatigable both in body and
 " mind.

" His modesty was conspicu-
 " ous above all his other virtues.
 " The *heroic*, the *sublime* in ac-
 " tion, or what the *French*, call
 " *Le Grand*, was natural and fa-
 " miliar to him. He was al-
 " ways *great*, and always so
 " with ease. In conversation,
 " he hardly ever spoke of him-
 " self. If he was at any time
 " forced to it, he did it with so
 " much reserve, that he seem'd
 " ignorant of his own merit, and
 " the high idea which others con-
 " ceived of it. When he rela-
 " ted the battles, in which he
 " had not succeeded, he always
 " made use of this expression,
 " *I lost*; when he spoke of his
 " victories, he always said, *We*
 " *gained*.

" He purified all his virtues by
 " that noble, solid piety, which
 " refers them to God as their
 " source and end. In the midst
 " of the noise and tumult of
 " arms, the sentiments of a chris-
 " tian accompanied, animated
 " and perfected in him those of a
 " hero. If there be a situation,
 " in which the soul, full of it-
 " self,

“self, is in danger of forgetting
 “what it owes to the supreme
 “Being; it is, where a general, by
 “the prudence of his conduct,
 “the greatness of his courage,
 “and the bravery of his troops,
 “becomes as it were the God of
 “other men; and fills the world
 “with love or envy, admiration
 “or terror. *Turenne* was never
 “more sensible of his duty to
 “God than in those moments.
 “At this pitch of glory and
 “grandeur, religion and humility
 “kept his mind in that submis-
 “sion and dependance, in which
 “the creature ought to be with
 “regard to the Creator.

“The viscount’s talents were
 “equal to his virtues. Nature
 “had given him great sense and
 “penetration, justness and depth
 “of thought, and all solid ac-
 “complishments; but had denied
 “him that fire of genius, that
 “liveliness of imagination, those
 “qualities, which constitute a
 “sparkling, entertaining wit.
 “This want of vivacity hin-
 “dered him from laying hold
 “of objects immediately; but,
 “by continued reflection, he dis-
 “covered them with greater
 “clearness, and comprehended
 “them in their whole extent.
 “He saw distinctly the end he
 “ought to aim at; he took the
 “nearest way to it; and, with-
 “out being very fruitful in ex-
 “pedients, never failed to chuse
 “the best.---By his profound re-
 “flections he had acquired so
 “extensive a knowledge in the
 “art of war, that he calcu-
 “lated even the chances of it,
 “and reduced them to rules. He

“knew how to remedy inconve-
 “nencies, improve advantages,
 “accomodate himself to times,
 “places and circumstances, find
 “out expedients when all was
 “thought lost, let an enterprize
 “ripen with patience, bear with
 “being blamed and censured, ra-
 “ther than discover his secret;
 “prevent the enemy’s designs,
 “guess what they would do from
 “what they ought to do, and,
 “from the characters of those he
 “was to fight with, foresee their
 “different management.

“In the beginning of an ac-
 “tion, nothing extraordinary was
 “observed in him; but, as the
 “engagement grew warmer, his
 “air and countenance changed;
 “he appeared more rais’d and
 “animated, still preserving an
 “entire freedom of mind, which
 “enabled him to judge coolly,
 “provide for every event, and
 “make an advantage of the least
 “faults committed by the ene-
 “my. He avoided, as much as
 “possible, the taking any place
 “by storm; his humanity making
 “him afraid of the outrages
 “which the soldiers commit on
 “such occasions.

“These virtues, these senti-
 “ments, these talents, were the
 “source of great actions, which
 “immortalize the viscount, *de*
 “*Turenne*’s memory, and justly
 “gained him the elogium of
 “having be AN HONOUR TO
 “MANKIND.

In our next, we shall give
 some farther account of the au-
 thorities used in the compilation
 of this history, which make a
 second volume.

ARTICLE LX.

Reponse du Pere Tournemine, de la Compagnie de Jesu, à la Dissertation sur le Triumvirat de Galba, Otho & Vitellius; & sur celui de Pescennius, Albinus & Severus. That is, An Answer by Father Tournemine, of the Society of Jesus, to a Dissertation on the Triumvirate of Otho, Galba and Vitellius; and on that of Pescennius, Albinus and Severus. See Article LVII.

FATHER Tournemine reduces the question, if it be one, to this alternative; either the histories of *Josephus*, *Tacitus*, *Plutarch* and *Suetonius* are spurious, and give false accounts of facts: or father *Panel* gives a bad explication of the medals. As to the former supposition, it is with good reason asked, what could be the motive of such a fraud? What interest could four writers, of an uncommon genius, have no chasm strong enough to induce them to forge a romance, which clashed with the common opinion, and such as must make them the jest of the whole *Roman* empire?

Father *Hardouin*, writing against cardinal *Noris*, found some passages of *Josephus*, *Tacitus* and *Dion* in his way, which gave him no small trouble; despairing of the success of his cause, as long as those passages were allow'd any authority, he ventured to disqualify those writers, and pronounce the works, which pass under their names spurious. Having made this bold step, he was resolved to proceed till he left very few genuine remains of antiquity in the world. "A system, says father

"Tournemine, condemned by our
"society, retracted by himself in
"1708, unanimously rejected by

"the learned." He is willing to suppose, that father *Panel* will not adopt all that antiquary's visions; but thinks he cannot refuse a plain and clear answer to this question; whether he pretends, that the four historians already mention'd, and *Dion*, who copied them, are supposititious authors. If, says father *Tournemine*, he dares not dispute their authenticity, the question is decided. The authority of some few medals, which perhaps are counterfeits, and whose inscriptions are at least obscure, will never, in the judgment of men of sense, counterbalance the undoubted authority of several cotemporary historians, who relate publick facts, and such as were done before their own eyes.

So much stress is by the curious laid on the evidence of medals, that it is worth while to enquire what weight ought to be allowed to their authority. This is indeed a very material enquiry; let us see how father *Tournemine* makes it.

First, then, he asks the author of the dissertation, whether the medals, which he displays with so much assurance, were buried in the earth the moment they were struck. He takes it for granted, that

that the coteremporary authors, he here defends, had seen them; that they were not absolutely unknown to *Julius Africanus*, *Eusebius*, *St. Jerome*, and some other Christian writers, who have quoted or copied those historians; and that these great men had better opportunities of knowing the true sense of them, than a critick of the eighteenth century. That sense depends on customs, facts at that time notorious, hardly known at present. From all which it is concluded, that "since criticks, so sagacious and profound, perceived no opposition between the historians whom they follow and the medals the famous antiquary, who has imagined the one contrary to the other, is mistaken, and his disciple after him.

"The spuriousness of so many celebrated authors, received as genuine from their time to ours, is, says father *Tourne- mine*, an insupportable chimera. A man ought to be ashamed of proposing it, even as a problem.

It is observed, that medals are far from being free from suspicion: the best judges are divided concerning several: some dispute their authority, while others maintain it. Father *Hardouin* makes no scruple of affirming, that those which agree with the historians, were struck in the pontificate of *Leo X.* This, says our author, is a bold conjecture. But since these medals are consider'd as true and antique by the most learned antiquaries, the most violent sticklers for medals must allow,

that it is possible, and even easy to counterfeit medals and make them pass for genuine. Some antiquaries have pretended, that the weight, the varnish, the different make, distinguish true from false medals. "But, says father *Tour- nemine*, is it so hard a matter, to imitate the make of some medals, to give them the same weight with genuine medals? May not the art of copying ancient writings, imitating the old ink, &c. extend to the discovery of this varnish?" To which is added, that "medals come into our hands by chance; we take them at a venture; they have not been convey'd to us by any tradition, which secures their credit.

The possibility, and even facility of imposing counterfeit medals, not on the ignorant only, but on such as value themselves on being *Connoisseurs*, is shewn from what has happen'd at *Rome* and all over *Italy*. "A young French man undertook the affair, and performed it with surprising dexterity. His art consisted in falsifying the ancient medals, by adding, or taking away one single letter, or changing some letters into others. His common practice was to endeavour to make the medals, thus altered, contrary to the historians. Medals, thus corrupted, raised great disputes among the learned. That of *Annia Faustina*, in particular, has divided all *Italy*. The learned *Bianchini* was cheated like others, and generously own'd it. At last the

"impostor repenting, resolved to
 "retire into a convent. He
 "threw himself at the feet of
 "cardinal *Gualtieri*, and confessed
 "the fraud. He had sold that
 "learned cardinal several medals
 "at a large price. At last,
 "said his eminence, shewing
 "him some very curious ones,
 "these are not counterfeit. A-
 "las! my lord, reply'd the im-
 "postor, except only two, they
 "are all my own work." . . .

What dependance on medals, or
 what light will they afford us, if
 what is here subjoin'd is true?

"This medal-monger has filled
 "Italy with alter'd medals, which
 "have been transmitted from
 "thence into *France, England*
 "and *Germany*.

Father *Jobert*, a person of no
 bad credit with father *Panel*, in
 his book, called, *La Science des*
Medailles, sets down nine several
 ways of making false medals.
 From all which it is concluded,
 "that it is much more easy to
 "falsify thirty medals, than to
 "prove the spuriousness of ten
 "historians, quoted from age to
 "age, down to our own time;
 "and, consequently, that medals
 "cannot be opposed to the testi-
 "mony of historians, hitherto
 "acknowledged cotemporary.

"Father *Tournemine*, having laid
 down these general principles,
 proceeds to a particular discussion
 of the pretended proofs alledged
 by the author of the dissertation.

"In regard to the three medals
 described by father *Panel*, it is
 observed, that we are not told in
 whose cabinet they may be seen,
 or whence they come. That as

they appear twenty-five years af-
 ter father *Harduin* published his
 system in *Holland*, that space of
 time has been more than sufficient
 for forging those medals, one of
 the nine ways mentioned by
 father *Jobert*, or some others:
 that they are, as described in the
 dissertation, pretty whimsical;
 and that, supposing them struck at
 a city named *Tripoli*, it does not
 appear it must be *Tripoli* in *Phæ-*
nicia (Syria) rather than *Tripoli*
 in *Africa*, *Tripoli* in *Macedonia*,
&c.

But, granting such medals were,
 we know not when, struck at a
 city named *Tripoli*; "shall we
 "thence conclude, says father
 "*Tournemine*, that all the ac-
 "counts history gives us of the
 "three princes, is a romance;
 "and that a hundred authors,
 "acknowledged genuine by the
 "most severe criticks, are spu-
 "rious? Shall we take the li-
 "berty of forging a new histo-
 "ry, or rather a romance, of
 "the reigns of these princes?

The author of this strange dis-
 sertation tells us, *the people of*
Tripoli, design'd to signify that,
under this new triumvirate, they
enjoy'd a government as mild as
that of Nero, whose memory was
certainly dear to them. The mild-
 ness of *Nero's* administration, and
 the value his subjects must retain
 for that monster, are undoubtedly
 void of the support of all history.
 Father *Tournemine* proposes a plu-
 sible conjecture on this occasion,
viz. that those political magistrates,
 uncertain how the civil war would
 end, were willing to keep fair
 with all parties.

This

This proof is backed by a long list of medals. "But, says our author, what do we discover in them contrary to the historians? None of these medals presents us with the united heads of the three pretended emperors; not one of the inscriptions mentions the pretended triumvirate. Each emperor has his own medals; he there flatters himself, or is flatter'd, with having deliver'd the republick from a tyrant; SALUS GENNERIS HUMANI: ROMA RESTITUTA; &c. with having provided for the security of the Roman people; SECURITAS POPULI ROMANI, &c. with having restored tranquillity by his promotion to the empire, PAX ORBIS TERRARUM." It is remarked, that the inscriptions found on these medals, alluding to some conquest or action of the three emperors, agree perfectly well with the historians; and that father *Jobert*, in his manuscript history of *Otho*, *Galba*, and *Vitellius*, by medals, produces almost all here mentioned, and explains them by the historians.

Father *Tournemine* farther observes, that if the union of those three princes was such as is here pretended, we should find on several of their medals CONCORDIA AUGUSTORUM, with two or three G. G. G.; an inscription very common, when several emperors reigned together. This has not yet appear'd on any of their medals. But father *Tournemine* pleasantly says, "Perhaps it will appear on them in

less than twenty-five years, provided we meet with an ingenious forger." Father *Panel* imagines, however, that the same is expressed by CONCORDIA PRINCIPUM, on a medal of *Vitellius*; but the learned explain it of the union of *Vitellius* and his brother, as mentioned by the historians.

Suetonius tells us, that *Vitellius* always refused the title of *Cesar*, which he bears on a medal. This gives father *Panel* some occasion of triumph over that historian. His antagonist endeavours to humble him by referring to *Tacitus*, who wrote before *Suetonius*. In the third book of his history, he says, that *Vitellius* took the name of *Cesar*, which he at first declined, and relates the reasons that determined him to accept of it. Here again, the medals and the historians speak the same language. This harmony would appear more evident, had not the author of the dissertation suppressed those medals, which contradict his romance. Some of these being specified, father *Tournemine* proceeds to some objections, which may appear more specious to such as have not made a thorough enquiry into the matter.

Several medals allow *Galba* a second year. Here father *Tournemine* inforces the reply made by the bishop of *Adria*, and father *Pagi*, and rejected by the author of the dissertation. See *Art. LVII*. But on a medal of *Galba*, supposed to be struck at *Rome*, we read T. R. P. II. and S. C. This proof turns on a supposition, that the emperors received the power of

tribunes only on the twenty-first of April. In answer to all this, it is observed, that Mr. *Vaillant* is of opinion, that it is not certain, this medal was struck at Rome: that S. C. by order of the senate, is seen on medals struck in the colonies, pursuant to a privilege granted them by the senate. That antiquary produces a great number of that sort struck in Syria, Asia, and Greece. "So that, says our author, as it is uncertain in what colony the medal in question was struck, it will be equally uncertain, how the years of Galba's reign are reckoned on this medal.

But granting this to be a Roman medal, father *Tournemine* is not complaisant enough to agree with the author of the dissertation, concerning the time, when the emperors received the power of tribune. This conjecture of father *Hardouin*, has neither principle nor rule: all the antiquaries reject it. Tho' they are divided on the day when the emperors were invested with that power, their different opinions are here shewn to be reconcileable with the historians.

Father *Tournemine* having cleared the historians on this head, proceeds to examine his author's account of the pretended triumvirate of *Pescennius*, *Severus* and *Albinus*. The chief support of his system, is a medal in the cabinet of count *Giusli*, with the head of *Albinus*; and on the reverse those of *Albinus*, *Severus*, and *Pescennius*, and this inscription III. VIR. The marquis *Maffei*, who had seen this medal, exhibits it

in his *Verona illustrata*, and explains it by the historians, who say, that *Albinus* was desirous of sharing the empire with *Severus* and *Pescennius*. It is not thought worth while to answer the argument drawn from the conformity between the reverses and inscriptions of *Pertinax*, *Julian*, *Severus*, *Albinus* and *Pescennius*. *Commodus* gave *Albinus* the title of *Cesar*. This appears from the medals; the historians report the same.

"The medals, says father *Tournemine*, which express a sort of union between the three rivals for the empire, are agreeable to history. *Albinus* did all in his power for uniting himself with *Severus*: *Severus* deceived him a long time by a pretended agreement. At last, *Albinus* resolved to assume the title of *Augustus*. After the death of *Pescennius*, he sent large sums into the east, for rebuilding the towns demolished by the forces of *Severus*. Out of gratitude, they struck medals in his honour. His correspondence with *Pescennius* was not unknown to the historians . . . so that here the historians are a key to the medals, and even say more than the medals.

But a medal of *Pescennius*, struck at *Damascus*, with the numeral letter, denoting a third year, is produced as demonstrative. Tho' that letter should stand for the third year of *Pescennius*, "this will be no reproach to the historians, says our author; not one of them has set down
" the

“ the years of his reign. The
 “ chronology of those times is
 “ very uncertain. *Pescennius* | “ might have enter’d on his third
 “ year according to the calcula-
 “ tion of the *Syrians*.

ARTICLE LXI.

Mr. Langrish's Modern Theory and Practice of PHYSICK, &c.
Being the Sequel of Article LII.

THE antecedents to intermit-
 ting fevers or agues, are
 distinctly consider'd in the fourth
 chapter of this book. The most
 common external cause of this
 disease is a *moist constitution of the*
air. An observing person may
 perceive his fibres grow strict or
 lax; or, in other words, find
 himself more chearful, brisk and
 gay, or more depressed and me-
 lancholy, according to the state
 of the air. The inhabitants of
damp, wet, moist countries are ge-
 nerally bloated, leucophlegmatic,
 and dull; subject to catarrhs and
 serosities of all kinds, from the
 relaxation of their whole vascu-
 lar system, occasion'd by the
 moisture imbibed from the air
 through the pores of the skin.

The air, abounding too much
 with watry particles, must be per-
 nicious to our Constitutions. For
 which *Mr. Langrish* assigns the
 following reasons: *First*, When
 the pores are soaked in too much
 moisture, their most active, strong-
 ly attracting, compounding par-
 ticles will be removed farther
 from each other; and thus the
 constituent *fibrillæ* of all the ves-
 sels will swell, grow flaccid, and
 be relaxed. *Secondly*, From a laxi-
 ty and want of due tone in the
 fibres, the pulse becomes weak

and flow, and the vital vigour of
 the body is rebated, in proportion
 as the *vis inertiae* prevails. *Third-*
ly, The velocity and force of the
 circulation being diminish'd, the
 blood is not duly attenuated, and
 the several orders of globules co-
 alefce; whereby the humours be-
 come more viscid and glutinous,
 or corpuscles are formed too bulky
 to pass freely through the minutest
tubuli of the body. *Fourthly*, The
secretions and *excretions* may thus
 be render'd imperfect, and many
 morbid particles be retain'd in
 the habit, for want of due force
 and vigour in the vascular system,
 to comminute the humours, and
 prevent the blood-globules from
 running into unnatural grumes.
Fifthly, The watry particles float-
 ing in the air, may pass directly
 into the blood through the *vasa*
absorbentia and recurrent vessels;
 and thus render it, and the hu-
 mours too inactive.

Our author would not have it
 hence inferred, that it cannot be
 wholesome to drink water, or use
 the cold bath; and shews the dis-
 ference between the Effects of
 them and those of a moist air.

The second antecedent to this
 distemper is a *diminution of the at-*
mospherical pressure. For when
 the gravity of the air is too little,

or its pressure on the external superficies of our bodies is too much abated, the internal air will, by its constant *nifus* to unbend itself, expand every way, and thereby greatly dilate the vessels, so as to cause general uneasinesses; such as, yawning, stretching, &c. *Thirdly*, A hot, sultry air may occasion a laxity of the vessels. Even the most solid bodies are dilated and rarefied by heat; the constituent particles acquiring a sort of repellent force by the action of fire, whereby they endeavour to recede from each other. Hence every fibre of an animal body is soften'd and expanded; and consequently its elasticity is diminish'd by heat, unless it be very extreme, and continues so long, as to deprive the fibres of a sufficient quantity of moisture.

Fourthly, Cold weather, immediately succeeding hot, will hinder perspiration, and bring on *intermitting fevers*, or *agues*. This is evident, from their being so common in autumn; and from an old observation, that whenever this distemper is *epidemical*, the wind is, for the most part, *east*, or *north-east*. Cold air is replete with nitrous salts, which stop or impede perspiration, either by condensing the perspirable matter, or by stimulating the vessels, and over-contracting the pores. Supposing those particles imbibed too plentifully, they may abate the vital heat, retard the circulation, dispose the blood to be thick and grumous, and consequently diminish the secretions and excretions.

Too much rest, or *inactivity*, is the fifth antecedent to this disease;

as it renders the fibres flaccid, and permits them and their interstices to be loaded with gross, viscid matter. *Sixthly*, The solids may be relax'd, the juices impoverish'd, and a *lentor* produced in the blood, by living too low, or on food of too little nourishment, or too hard of digestion. Of the former sort are all acid unripe fruits, melons, cucumbers, &c. Of the latter, all viscid, tough, glutinous aliments. These, if continued too long, says Mr. Langrish, or eat in too large quantities, will vitiate the animal fluids, by supplying them with particles unfit to be assimilated into nourishment, or such as are too gross and bulky to pass freely through the capillary vessels. *Seventhly*, Profuse *Hæmorrhagies*, *Diarrhœas*, or any large evacuations from the blood and lymph, will drain the vessels, relax the fibres, and dispose the remaining juices to be viscid. *Eighthly*, From what has been said, it is concluded, that the common cause of *intermitting fevers* is a diminution of the due force and elasticity of the solids, whereby the several humours of the body are retarded in their motion; and thus some of their component globules unite into *moleculæ*, too big to pass freely through the decreasing series of the vessels; viscid *striae* are left on the sides of the capillary tubes; many of the secretory and excretory ducts are bung'd up; perspiration is obstructed; and the blood accumulated in the larger and more pervious vessels: From whence, as is shewn in the fifth chapter, arises a *paroxysm* of a fever.

The

The first *phenomena* or *symptoms* of this distemper are a *blueness* or *lividness* of the *hands* and *nails*, attended with a *rigor* or *cold chill*. The *pulse* is *low* and *slow*; the *flesh* feels *cold* and *flabby*; the *countenance* is *pale*; *sick fits* arise, with *vomiting*; there is a general *lassitude* and *uneasiness* all over the body, with *yawning*, *stretching*, and most commonly exquisite *pains*, either in the *limbs*, *head*, or *back*; all arising from the antecedent causes above-mention'd, as is here particularly made appear. Thus the symptoms continue till the obstructions are multiplied in the capillaries, so as to accumulate the blood in the larger vessels, and shorten its circle; in consequence of which, a new set of symptoms make their appearance; such as, a *great heat* all over the body, with a *full, strong, quick pulse*; a *difficult respiration*, *violent head-ach*, *thirst*, *watchings*, *deliria*, and all the usual *phenomena* of a *continuent*. Here we have a *statical* examination of the blood in *intermitting quotidian*, *tertian*, and *quartan fevers*, in order to illustrate their causes, and shew that their different periods may depend on a preceding greater viscosity of the blood in the one than in the other.

The cure of an *intermitting fever* is the subject of the sixth chapter. The *cold fit* always, more or less, precedes the *hot fit* in this distemper. If it be bad, and threatens danger, either through the severity of the disease, or the weakness of the patient, we must have immediate recourse to warm, cor-

dial, volatile, alexipharmic medicines; such as, *Rad. Contrayera*, *Serpent Virg.* *Antim.* *Diaphor.* *Sal. Vol.* *Succin.* *Camphor.* *Crocus*, *Confect.* *Raleighan.* *Spt. Corn.* *Cerv.* &c. mix'd, and wash'd down with proper liquors or juleps. These are never to be administer'd, but when the vital powers are exceedingly decay'd, and when the blood scarce moves on in its channel for want of sufficient impulse. In common cases, a draught or too of *sack-whey* will be sufficient; and if there be any tendency to vomiting, it may be encouraged by large draughts of *chamomile-tea*.

During the *hot fit*, the chief indications are to attenuate the *lensor*, obstructing in the capillary vessels; to break, divide, dissolve the cohesion of its parts, and to make the blood and lymph more fluxil. "If we consider," says our author, that the several organs of the body are so constituted, that, in many cases, they are able to discharge the burthen and get rid of the incumbrances (of the morbid matter) it will surely prevent our being too officious, or acting, perhaps, inconsistently with the *Conatus* of nature. Thus, continues he, in intermittents, where the *Paroxysms* are light, and go off by the strength of nature, in profuse sweats, and turbid urine, there seems little or no occasion for the physician during the fit; but if any of the symptoms are violent, and threaten to last long, it is then our duty to assist

"assist nature, and endeavour to
 "abstract from the *materies*
 "morbi.

If the patient be delirious, the pulse very full and quick; if sharp, pungent pains are fix'd in any part of the body; and if there is reason to suspect a plethoric habit, *bleeding* may be proper for abating the redundancy of blood in the larger vessels, preventing inflammations from fixing on any of the *Viscera*, and promoting a *Crisis*. If this be not the case, *bleeding* may prove detrimental, as it will reduce the vital strength of the body, by abstracting from the quantity of blood, which was not too great before, and by the leaving the fibres in a greater degree of laxity.

Blistering plaisters are very beneficial in *intermitting* fevers, especially if the head or nerves be affected. "For, says Mr. Langrish, since the fibres are too lax and the fluids gross and glutinous from too slow a motion, their application can never be attended with danger." Where the body is costive, *lenient clysters* are advised. *Mild diaphoretics*, such as *Pulvis e chel. can. comp. pulv. purpureus*, or *lapis contrayerv.* washed down with weak *sack-whey*, or *barley-water*, may be very useful, if the symptoms are violent, in order to promote a breathing sweat, and forward a *crisis*. All this is to be understood of the *paroxysm* of a *regular intermittent*.

Our author would have particular care taken how the *bark* is exhibited, till the intermission is regular, and lasts some hours, with

an even, steady pulse, and a thick, lateritious *hypostasis* in the urine. "If we consider, says he, that the *viscera* are loaded with a heavy, pituitous, glutinous matter; that the capillary, sanguine and lymphatick arteries are stuffed with sily blood and lymph; and that neither of these impediments is perfectly removed, when there is only a remission of the fever; it will evidently appear, that the administration of the *bark* must necessarily be attended with the utmost danger. For, continues he, to constrict the vessels, and lessen the diameters of the secretory and excretory ducts, while a *lentor* is existing in the blood and lymph, can seldom be attended with success." To which he adds, that, if there be the least suspicion of an *inflammatory state* of the blood, the *cortex* is direct poison.

The *curative indications* during a *regular intermission* are, *First*, A vomit, given two or three hours before the fit, which will discharge a deal of pituitous, bilious matter from the first passages, and add to the *momentum* of the blood, so as to attenuate the juices, and provoke a plentiful breathing by perspiration and sweat. *Secondly*, where the *Primæ Viæ* are foul, or there is reason to suspect obstructions in the *mesentery* and *viscera* of the *lower belly*, evacuations are to be made by *purges* also. Mr. Langrish, in this case, advises such medicines as act rather as *alteratives*, than strong *cathartics*, for attenuating the humours,

humours, dissolving their cohesions, and dislodging obstructions. Thirdly, proper evacuations being made, according to the exigence of the case, the next general indication of cure, is to grind, dilute and dissolve the whole mass of fluids to a proper degree of softness and fluidity; to resolve the obstructions generated by viscosity; to render the circulation free and easy; and to make all the secretions and excretions flow in their due proportion and order, by restoring a proper tone and force to the whole vascular system. On this occasion, our author recommends giving *rhubarb* with the *bark*, in gross and plethoric habits, or where there is the least suspicion of the *liver*, *spleen*, *meseric vessels*, &c. being fouled or obstructed. The *alkaline salts* are advised, in many cases, either alone, or in conjunction with the *cortex*. *Chamomile flowers*, *diaphoretic antimony*, &c. are good in slight intermittents. But, in obstinate *quartan agues*, of long continuance, and which threaten to degenerate into some *chronic disease*, more powerful medicines are to assist the *bark*, and to prevent the return of the fever. Of this sort are *camphor*, *rad. helleb. nig.* &c.

Exercise is here strongly recommended, with the use of such medicines, and *riding* in particular. To this Mr. Langrish adds the *Cold Bath*, where neither age nor inward weakness forbids it: a removal from a *cold* air into a *warm* one, or from a *damp*, *moist* place into one that is *dry*; and concludes this chapter with some short directions for the diet

proper for persons of weak relaxed fibres.

The *hectic fever* comes next to be consider'd. The antecedents to that distemper are treated of in the seventh chapter of the treatise before us. The predisposing or procatartic causes of *hectic fevers* are first more than ordinary evacuations by *sweat*, *urine*, *stool*, *immoderate fluxes of the menses*, *fluor albus*, *hæmorrhagies*, *ulcers*, or any profuse discharges from the blood; whereby the nutritious parts run off more abundantly than they can possibly be supplied by aliment. These profuse discharges are the consequents of a relaxation of the secretory and excretory ducts of the *miliary*, *renal*, and *intestinal glands*, and of the *uterine vessels*, &c. Before they become habitual, the tone, vigour, and contractile force of the fibres must be greatly decayed, either in part, or all over the body.

Here our author enumerates the most general procatartic causes, whereby the vigour of the fibres, even of the strongest persons, may be reduced, and particular or general weaknesses brought on. These are, *Too free a use of strong and spirituous liquors*; *excessive venery*; *immoderate grief*; *intense study*; *living continually in a moist air*, or upon *viscous, glutinous, oleaginous food*; *wearing flannel next the skin*. In short, whatever will relax, unbend and destroy the spring of the fibres, may be the cause of profuse excretions, and consequently dispose the blood and humours to be gross, viscid, and glutinous.

Mr.

Mr. Langrish, having accounted for the effects produced by each of those causes, proceeds to the consideration of some other antecedents to *hectic fevers*, which spoil the *crasis* of the blood, and weaken the vessels. Of this sort are, *A too hasty suppression of any natural or accusom'd evacuation*; such as the *catamenia* in women, the *hæmorrhoids* in men, *insensible perspirations*, *sweating in the hands or feet*, *fistula's*, *ulcers*, *issues*, &c. If any natural evacuation is suppress'd, and continues so for some time, much matter will be retained in the habit, which, in a healthful state, ought to have been excreted. Hence a greater weight will be laid on the vessels; and the blood and lymph will not only pass through the capillary arteries with more difficulty, but be apt to deposit a slimy mucus on any part disposed to receive it. The danger of suppressing *accusom'd evacuations*, of long standing being shewn on the same principles, our author proceeds, in his eighth chapter, to the rise of the most usual symptoms incident to a *hectic fever*.

A *quick, low, weak pulse*, is the first appearance of a tendency toward this distemper. Here it is observed, that the quickness of the pulse seems, in a great measure, to be owing to the quantity of reflux blood, derived to the heart in a given time; "for," says Mr. Langrish, was not "the heart to receive, and to "cast out the blood as fast as it "returns, it would presently pen "back, be accumulated in the lar- "ger veins, and produce polypose

"concretions, so as to put a stop "to all motion." The quickness of the pulse, in the present case, is owing to the laxity and dilation of the several series of vessels; whereby the blood passes with less resistance through the ultimate minutest *tubuli*. Another cause of this quickness of the pulse, in the *increase* of *hectic fevers*, may be the profuse discharges made from the blood; whereby the *impedimentum*, from the precedent blood, is, in some measure, removed, and less resistance is made to the motion of the heart and the arteries. The truth of this is supported by an experiment made by Dr. Hales, in his *Statical Essays*. A third cause assigned for this symptom, is an obstruction in the *viscera*, which, as it shortens the circle of the blood, will make its return to the heart more frequent, and consequently accelerate the pulse.

Secondly, *Heat* is a constant concomitant of this distemper, in a greater or less degree. Under this head, the author shews the reason why *hectic* people always complain of more than ordinary heat after a full meal. Thirdly, In the *increase* of the disease, when the vessels grow more and more lax, the globules of the blood and lymph may be compacted into little grumes by the slowness of their progressive motion, &c. Hence obstructions are fixed in the *viscera*, the blood is accumulated in the larger arteries, the agitation and friction of its globules are greatly increased, the blood becomes more acrid, and the heat grows more intense.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, The heat is encreased in the *height* of this distemper, not only by pain and obstructions, but by some acrid particles received into the mass of blood from the putrid, purulent matter. Hence *imposthumations, abscesses, putrid internal ulcers*, quicken the pulse, accelerate the motion of the blood, and render the juices acrid.

A cough is the *fifth* and most perplexing symptom incident to the *hectic fever*, and tends to a *consumption of the lungs*. *Sixthly*, Spitting of blood is very common, when obstructions are fixed in the lungs; when the *tubercles* or *swellings of the glands* are large and inflamed, and several of them run together, they form *tumours*, or large swellings, which will necessarily aposthemate and burst. This is the last *phaenomenon* here specified.

The method of cure, which employs the ninth chapter of the treatise before us, is divided into three parts. In the first, the author shews the most rational practice, where the symptoms arise merely from lax fibres and excessive evacuations. In the second, he points out the best medicines, where the *phaenomena* proceed from *obstructions* or *tumours*, either in the *cavity* of the *thorax*, or in that of the *abdomen*. In the third, he lays down the most probable method of relieving *internal ulcers*, both in the *lungs*, and in the *viscera* of the *lower belly*.

First then, in the beginning of this distemper, the chief business is to restore the natural vigour

and elasticity of the vessels, to amend and preserve the *crasis* of the blood and humours; so that the several secretions and excretions may be performed in a regular and healthy manner. As some parts of the animal machine are more affected by the *antece-dents*, than others, it is judged necessary first to make some *revulsion* from the offended part. Since the most general cause of the laxity of the vessels, and the depravity of the fluids is an abuse of some of the *non-naturals*, our author begins with a regulation of them. The *air* most suitable to persons of weak, flaccid fibres, is that which is thin, clear, and freest from moisture; neither too heavy, nor too light, too hot, nor too sharp. The *food* ought to be such as is easily digested, and assimilated into blood and nutritious particles. The *drinks* should be *subastringent*, mild and nourishing. *Much sleep*, or lying in bed above eight hours in *twenty-four*, relaxes the fibres, and weakens the habit by profuse *perspiration* and *sweat*. *Watching too much*, hinders the secretion of animal spirits, and too plentifully wastes those already secreted. *Moderate exercise*, especially riding on horse-back, gives the greatest life and vigour to the fibres, attenuates and comminutes the grosser parts of the blood.

As the strength and elasticity of the fibres is increased by any sort of matter, whose constituent particles are rough, angular, and sharp-pointed; by which means they stick into, and irritate the nerves, excite more lively contractions in the fibres, shorten their

their length, and consequently lessen the diameters of the several series of vessels. Where the fibres are only relaxed, the *cortex Peruvianus*, with proper management, will do wonders. The *terra japon. rad. rhubarb.* and all the whole tribe of *astringents* are calculated for the same purpose. The *Cold Bath*, in some cases, and a proper use of the *flesh-brush*, are likewise recommended on this occasion. When the fibres are wasted, and the coats of the vessels exceeding thin, we must not, says Mr. *Langrish*, trust to the force of a *stimulus*; but the cure depends more on the apposition of soft, subtle, strongly attracting nutritious particles to the sides of the fibres, to restore their lost union. In this case, he recommends *vipers* in broth, in wine, or in substance: the *rad. eryng. consolid. maj. vermicelli, sago, &c. milk, calves-feet, jellies, &c.* are convenient food, and ought always to be prescribed.

Secondly, When *hectic fevers* arise from *tubercles in the lungs*, or *schirrhous swellings in the viscera of the lower belly*, the first and general indication is to dislodge the obstructed, morbid matter, and attenuate it fine enough to pass out of the body through some of the *emunctories*. And since the obstructions arise from some clotted, viscous matter, bugging up the capillary, sanguine and lymphatic arteries, and excretory ducts of the glands, it is concluded, that the proper means for resolving the obstructions, are, to abate the tension of the obstructed vessels, or those

leading from them: to attenuate, comminute, dilate and dissolve the glutinous, viscous matter lodged in and adhering to the vessels. To this purpose, *bleeding* is advised in the first place; which is followed by such medicines, as dilute and restrain the heat and motion of the blood, destroy and sheathe the acrimony of the humours, lubricate and relax the obstructed vessels, and abate the inflammation. Of this kind are *Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Pulv. Hali, &c. smooth emollient Liniments*; drinking after them the *pectoral decoction, barley-water, &c.*

As obstructions in different parts will produce different *phenomena*, and may require different treatment, our accurate author makes a distinction between the cure of *tubercles in the lungs*, and of *swellings in the viscera of the lower belly*, considers each of them apart; and then proceeds to the third thing proposed, *viz.* the most probable method of relieving *ulcers in the lungs*, or any internal part of the body. The cure of these consists in preventing too great an afflux of humours to the affected part; in cleansing the mouths of the broken fibres; in keeping the part, as much as possible, in a state of rest; and in disposing all the humours which flow thither, to be mild, smooth and balsamick. Here it is thought most rational to begin with moderate *revellents*, or with gently drawing away, by *stool*, some of the morbid matter. This may be done by *Calmel*, in small doses, in the very
begin

beginning of ulcers. *Issues* may answer the same intention. The medicines for deterging and digesting ulcers, are *Balsam. à Meca, Balf. Peruv. &c.* mixt with the yolk of an egg, or made into pills, exhibited with a vulnerary decoction. *Opiates* are sometimes useful to abate the cough, and gives some rest to the ulcerated parts. All violent and strong exercise is to be avoided. *Vipers, snails, &c.* will obtund the fluids, and fill the blood with soft, smooth, nutritious particles. As the choice of diet is of the greatest importance to such as have internal ulcers, this chapter concludes with directions on that head. The aliment ought to be such, as requires the least force for converting it into blood and animal substances. For this reason, *milk* is universally esteemed as the best restorative; but above all, *women's breast-milk* is most to be depended on, and has raised many people from the most deplorable condition. *Asses milk* comes up to the human for sweetness. *Mare's milk* is better than that of *goats*; yet even this exceeds that of *sheep*, as theirs do that of *cows*, which is coarsest of all.

All medical writers have treated of *slow* or *nervous*, and *malignant fevers*, as one and the same distemper. Mr. *Langrish* chuses, in his tenth chapter, to consider the former as distinct from the latter, because many of the antecedent causes and diagnostic phenomena, are essentially different from each other. "For my part, says he, I have many

reasons to convince me, that there are *fevers*, which arise from a paucity of animal spirits; from some obstruction to the secretion in the brain, or from some too profuse discharge of this vital fluid, after it is secreted; and that these *fevers* sometimes run out great lengths, without exhibiting the least signs of putridness or corruption. Whereas others are seiz'd, from the very beginning, with an alkaline corruption or malignity in the humours; which dissolves the red globules, creates an intestine fermentative motion in the animal fluids, and renders them sharp and corrosive For want of this distinction, we meet with such various and inconsistent directions relating to the cure of *slow* and *malignant fevers*.

The antecedents to a *slow fever*, are living too low, or on food of too little nourishment: an immoderate use of *venery*: large doses of *mercury*, long continued: oppression by illness: too copious a discharge of the most subtle parts of the animal fluids; whatever debilitates the nerves, relaxes or enervates the fibres, vitiates and impoverishes the blood, and diminishes the secretion in the brain.

The 11th chapter contains a succinct enumeration of the usual symptoms of this disease, with the rise of them. These are a rigor or cold shudderings, returning many times in a day, at great uncertainties: frequent inclinations to vomit: a low, quick, unequal pulse: coldness in the extremities: cold, clammy,

clammy sweats: frequent *sighings*, with an oppression on the *præcordia*: *limpid* and *clear urine*, in the beginning of the distemper: a *stupor*, *sabfultus's*, &c. in the height of it. "These, says our ingenious physician, are the symptoms I have observed to attend some *slow fevers*, which have lasted twenty or thirty days, and where I met with no *Phænomena*, to indicate, nor had the least reason to suspect a corruption, putrefaction, or malignity; but only a viscid state of some parts of the fluids, and too great a thinness in others.

The cure of a *slow fever* is directed in the twelfth chapter. This is to be performed by attenuating, diluting and dissolving the *moleculæ* obstructing the free course of the blood and lymph through the capillary arteries; by rousing the weak and languishing fibres into quicker vibrations; and casting out of the body the morbidick, useless particles of the animal fluids by the most pervious outlets. For this purpose *vomits* are prescribed in the beginning of this distemper: *blisters* through the whole course of it. *Sweats* are not to be encouraged, or *purges* given, either in the *beginning* or *increment* of the disease; but, above all things, the use of the *lancet* is to be restrained; because nothing so immediately rebates the vigour of the fibres, as bleeding; and no other discharge from the blood lets out the red globules thereof, which are instrumental in maintaining the heat and strength of the body. The me-

dicines recommended in the beginning of a *slow fever* are the *Pulv. i Chel. Cancr. comp. Pulv. purpureus*, &c. with a few grains of *saffron* and *castor*, in proportion to the weakness of the pulse, and the languor on the spirits. These are to be worked down by *sack-whey*, *barley-water*, with some *soft, agreeable wine*, or some *appropriated julep*. In the increase, or rather, towards the *stationary period*, it may be proper to administer warmer or more active remedies, in order to forward the vital motions, and prepare the peccant matter for some critical discharge. These are *Rad. Serp. Virg. Castor, Crocus, Sal Vol.* &c.

If the morbidick matter be too tough and viscous to give way to the efforts of nature, assisted by the above-mentioned medicines, in some reasonable time, the symptoms will necessarily increase; in which case the only dependance is on moderate *purgatives*.

We are now come to the last article of the treatise under consideration, viz. a *malignant fever*. The antecedents to that distemper are the subject of the thirteenth chapter. Here it is observed, that *malignant* or *pestilential fevers*, are generally the consequents of *excessive heat*; and that, because of a general tendency toward putrefaction in all animal and vegetable substances at such a time. Our author, having shewn from the reasonings of *Sanctorius*, and one of *Boerhaave's* experiments, how *extreme hot weather* may dispose to *putrid, malignant fevers*, by rendering the animal

animal salts and oils acrid and alkaline, and by destroying the healthful *crasis* of the blood and humours; observes, *secondly*, that if the air be moist as well as warm, it will render the animal fibres more lax, and sooner dispose the humors to corrupt and putrify. *Thirdly*, the air is sometimes contaminated with *effluvia*, which destroy the healthy *crasis* of the blood, and render malignant fevers *endemic*. *Fourthly*, this distemper may be occasioned by *putrified* or *corrupted food*, mixing with the blood some deleterious, morbid particles, which will impress the same qualities on the animal fluids, that they are themselves possessed of.

Fifthly, If any of the excretions are obstructed, and the obstructed matter is neither removed by nature, nor a *feverish heat*, there is immediate danger of a *malignant fever*. *Sixthly*, *preceeding illnesses* sometimes degenerates into *malignant fevers*. In the *seventh* and *last* place, it is observed, that there is for reason for thinking that the *nervous*, as well as the other *animal fluids*, is sometimes affected by the *antecedents*, as they not only diminish the secretion in the brain, but likewise alter the quality of the matter secreted.

The *characteristic phenomena* of this disease are the subject of the fourteenth chapter. These are *cold shiverings* at the beginning, with a *quick, low, unequal pulse*; soon succeeded by *great heat* and *violent thirst*. *Colliquative, symptomatical sweats* break forth in the beginning and increase; which

greatly debilitate the nerves, and aggravate the symptoms. The vigour of the stomach being abated, and its glands relaxed, a large quantity of viscous, sharp matter is commonly thrown into it at the beginning of this disease: hence proceed an *inappetency*, *nausea*, *vomiting*, and *heart-burning*. *Violent head-achs*, *pains in the back* and *loins*, *oppression on the breast*, and *frequent sighings*, arise from obstructions in the *arteriolæ*, and the distension of the vessels, occasion'd by the intestine fermentative motion of the fluids. *Pertinacious watchings*, *deliria*, *coma*, &c. proceed from the same causes in a greater degree. A *languor*, *fainting*, *horror*, and *despair*, are almost constant attendants on this fever; as the *crasis* of the blood is vitiated, and the secretion of animal spirits diminish'd. *Petechial spots*, or *red efflorescences*, in large areas, sometimes appear on the skin, and never arise above the surface. When the *venomous miasma* has very much ruin'd the *crasis* of the blood, the red globules, broken into their *minima*, run out of their own proper channels, and produce *tumours*, *buboes*, *carbuncles*, *hæmorrhagies*, &c. The *urine* is sometimes pale and limpid; at others intensely red. An inflammation of the membranes, which line the mouth, gullet, stomach, and intestinal tube, commonly arises toward the height of this distemper; and is generally thought an effort of nature to throw off the morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the glands, which serve those parts. In the last stage of a *malignant*

lignant fever, when the secretion of animal spirits is greatly diminished, when the humours are most putrid, when the animal salts and oils are become extremely corrosive, and the *crasis* of the blood is utterly spoil'd, the patient is commonly deficient in his *sight, hearing, smell, and taste*. Hence likewise may arise a *stupor, syncope, coldness of the extremities, mortifications*, and other dreadful symptoms.

The fifteenth and last chapter of the book before us treats of the cure of this disease. The business here is to support the vital power of the whole vascular frame, dissolve the grumous parts of the fluids, correct the animal salts and oils, and restore the whole volume of blood and lymph to their natural *crasis*. To this intention, *vomits and blistering-plasters* are prescribed. If the pulse is quick, if there be any preternatural heat, with a dry scorch'd tongue, *cooling, diluting drinks* are necessary; such as, *Rhenish wine* mix'd with water, *sack-whey*,

with the juice of *lemon or orange, &c.* For strengthening the heart, lungs, arteries, &c. *Rad. Tormentil. Bezoar. Orient. &c.* are advised. When *petechial spots* appear, and the symptoms continue moderate, it is sufficient to give such Things as may keep out the eruptions, and preserve them of a good colour. Toward the *stationary period* of this distemper, says Mr. Langrish, we frequently meet with an *Aptha*, or a *Thrush*. This is to be suffer'd to ripen, and fall off of itself; nor is any thing to be administer'd, but a little of the warm *pectoral decoction*. If *tumours, carbuncles or buboes* arise, or if the *crisis* happens to fall on any part, where external applications can be serviceable, it ought to be encouraged by *softening, relaxing cataplasms*. But if no *crisis* can be procured, the patient is to be supported with the *highest cordials*, as long as life remains; there having been instances of some who have recover'd, even after the worst symptoms.

ARTICLE LXII.

A Rational and Practical FRENCH GRAMMAR: In a Method entirely new. By J. B. Ozinde. London; printed for the Author; and sold by P. Vaillant, in the Strand; Mess. Innys and Manby, in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Brotherton and E. Symon, in Cornhill; L. Gilliver, in Fleetstreet; F. Gyles, in Holborn; and T. Osborn, in Gray's-Inn. 1735. In Octavo. Containing 418 Pages; beside a large analytical Table of Contents, which fills xxxvii.

WE are so plentifully stock'd with grammars for the French language, that it would be an unpardonable presumption to

add to the number, unless the author could give the public something much superiour to what has hitherto appear'd of that kind. On

On a careful and attentive perusal of the grammar before us, we can venture to say Mr. Ozinde has exceeded all we have seen for the use of an *English* learner. His definitions are just, concise and clear; his method easy and natural; his rules are familiar, exact and satisfactory; and the whole is executed in such a manner, as must fully reward the great pains of the author, if prejudice doth not prevent the public from looking into a *new grammar*. This, in general, is the character we think the work justly deserves. Our readers shall now have a short view of the several parts of it.

The *introduction* consists of four chapters, each divided into several sections. In the first, he defines *language in general*, a *living language*, a *grammar of a living language*, a *word*, a *syllable*, a *letter* and *sentence*, &c. He makes but three sorts of words or *parts of speech*; viz. *first*, such as are used to express an object, call'd *substantives*; such as *GOD*, *you*, *men*, *he*, *table*, *horse*, &c. *Secondly*, such as are used to affirm any thing of the subject, which are called *verbs*; as *is*, *act*, *are*, *speaks*, &c. *Thirdly*, such as are used to modify the sense of the substantive or verb; which go by the different names of *articles*, *adjectives*, *pronouns*, *participles*, *adverbs*, *interjections*, *prepositions* and *conjunctions*. Of these he treats distinctly in the three following chapters.

One of the greatest and most discouraging difficulties in the *French* language, is to know when

to use the *definite*, the *indefinite*, the *partitive*, or the *numeral* article, before a substantive. This however is much lessen'd, or rather entirely removed by the rules here laid down. The article *le*, *la*, *l'* or *les*, for the *nominative* and *accusative*; *au*, *de la*, *de l'* or *des*, for the *genitive* and *ablative*; *au*, *à la*, *d l'* or *aux*, for the *dative*; called the *article definite*, placed in *French* before a *noun substantive common*, shews it is used in a *definite sense*; as, *Je parle de l'homme que vous attendiez*, *I speak of the man you expected*, &c. *Substantives* are used in that sense in three different cases: *First*, When, taken with their circumstances, express'd or understood, they denote particular objects distinguish'd from all others; as, *I speak of the man you expected*; where the circumstance, *you expected*, is express'd; or, *Le roi est allé à Windsor*, *The king is gone to Windsor*; where the distinguishing circumstance of *England* is evidently understood. *Secondly*, When, taken with such circumstances, they denote a whole *species*, or *totality of objects*; as, *L'homme est mortel*, *Man is mortal*; *La vertu est aimable*, *Virtue is lovely*. *Thirdly*, When, taken with those circumstances, they denote *objects in general*; as, *Les Angloises sont blondes*, *English women are fair*; *La vertu est opprimée*, *Virtue is oppressed*.

The *indefinite* article, *de* or *d'* for the *genitive* and *ablative*; and *à* for the *dative*, is placed before a *noun substantive common*, when in a sentence, the word *indeterminate* may be joined to such a *noun*, and not alter the sense, but rather

rather makes it plainer. Thus, *Il vient de famille royale*, he descends from royal blood, indeterminate. And then the noun is said to be used in the *indefinite* sense.

The *partitive* article is *du, de la, de l', de, or d'*, for the *nominative* and *accusative*; *de* or *d'* for the *genitive* and *ablative*; *à du, à de la, à de l', à de, or à d'* for the *dative*. This, when being placed before a *noun substantive*, shews it is used in a *partitive* sense. This is to be done when the *English* word *some*, either expressed or understood, signifies *part of*; as *he eats bread*, or *some bread*, *il mange du pain*.

The *numeral* article *un, une, des, de or d'*, for the *nominative* and *accusative*, *d'un, d'une, de or d'* for the *genitive* and *ablative*, *à un, à une, à des, à de or à d'*, for the *dative* placed before a *noun substantive*, shews it is used in a *numeral* sense; when used in this sense, it is preceeded by *a* or *an* in *English*; or by *some*, signifying an *indeterminate* number. As, *il a mangé un pain*, he has eat a loaf: *il m'a envoyé des pains*, he sent me some loaves. Thus much for the introduction.

The *Grammar* itself is divided into eleven chapters. The first, which is subdivided into seven sections, treats at large of *pronunciation* and *orthography*. It is certainly of infinite use to a learner, to have all the sounds of a *living language* reduced to their just number. Mr. Ozinde has performed this in regard to the *French*: and tells us, there are neither more nor less than twenty-one; nine of *vowels*, and twelve

of *consonants*; when once a person has learnt to utter the nine sounds of *vowels* with the twelve of *consonants*, these last having no sound, but when joined to the first, he will be a perfect master of the *French* pronunciation. That nothing might be wanting for encouraging our countrymen to learn this polite and useful language, our grammarian has given us exact adequate sounds in *English*, answering to every *French* sound, except only where the *u* is concerned, which has a sound peculiar to itself, to be learnt only by the ear.

The second chapter, distinguish'd into four sections, treats of the *uses, senses, genders* and *numbers* of *substantives*, and *adjectives*. We have here also a list, in two columns, of *substantives*, which are of either gender; some of them rather *masculine*, others rather *feminine*. The *comparison* of *adjectives* is the subject of the third chapter. The fourth treats of *numbers, cardinal, ordinal, collective*, and *distributive* nouns of *proportion*, and *repetition*, and their adverbs, with several useful observations on each.

The author seems to have exerted himself in a particular manner in his fifth chapter, where he speaks of *pronouns*, which he divides into *personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, numeral* and *indefinite*, or *indeterminate*. Each of these is allowed a distinct section; and are all ranged in a more clear and regular order than appears in any other *French Grammar* extant. Several of the first sort of *pronouns*,

nouns, omitted by other grammarians, are here set down; and thus a great difficulty, under which learners labour'd, is removed. They were not able, by the use of our common grammars, to account for certain particles used in the *French*, which, it seems, are no other than *personal pronouns*.

Verbs are the subject of the sixth chapter, divided into eleven sections. Mr. Ozinde makes nine conjugations of regular *active verbs*. Of the first are above 2700, all formed like *porter, to carry*; of the second about 200, formed like *punir, to punish*: of the third about 25, formed like *tenir, to hold*: of the fourth are *ouvrir, to open*; *offrir, to offer*; *couvrir, to cover*; *souffrir, to suffer*, and their compounds: of the fifth are *vendre, to sell*, and about 28 more, formed like that verb: of the sixth about 22, all formed like *joindre, to join*: of the seventh are about 20, formed like *traduire, to translate*: of the eighth about 12, formed like *connoître, to know*: of the ninth is *devoir, to owe*, with about seven others, formed in the same manner. To which is added the conjugation of *neuter, reflexive, reciprocal, passive, irregular, and impersonal verbs*.

The three following chapters treat of *adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions*: the tenth is the *Syntax*. As the author had been obliged, in treating of the divers uses of words, he here only gives some short rules of the *Syntax* of *articles, adjectives and verbs*; and indeed no more was necessary in this place. He had before shewn

how to put the *verb* in its proper *mood and tense*, and treated largely of *pronouns*, and their construction. He has been very full and particular in his directions, in regard to what *particle* is to be placed before the *present of the infinitive*, and when it is not to be preceded by any. He has given, all through the work, such clear, just and distinct rules for a thorough understanding of the *idioms* of the *French* language, as make them as easy to the learner, as if they were not *idioms*.

For the assistance of those, who would speak correctly and elegantly, we have the different uses of the *particles, que, du, de la, des, de, au, à la, aux* and *à*. This is the subject of the last chapter. The author subjoined an alphabetical list of the *verbs* most in use; which may be easily conjugated by the plans before laid down for the formation of *verbs*. Those plans are drawn in the tabular way in five columns. I. The *tenses*. II. The *numbers*. III. The *invariable* letters. V. The *termination, or variable* letters. Nothing can be more clear and easy than this method.

Mr. Ozinde tells his readers he could have presented them with a large number of dialogues; but is persuaded, that those here given, which are only three, will be sufficient; since *France* has furnish'd us with many excellent writers in every branch of literature; and he does not imagine he could offer any thing better, than what is to be found in those authors.

“As every material difficulty, “says he, not only in under-

U u u

“standing

“ standing the language, but also
 “ in speaking it, is removed in
 “ the course of this work, it
 “ will be easy for the learner to
 “ supply that defect, if it may
 “ be so called, by the rules there
 “ laid down ; which, I am con-
 “ vinced, will be more useful and
 “ advantageous than learning a
 “ great many dialogues by heart,
 “ and repeating them by rote.
 “ Besides, an early acquaintance
 “ with the best *French* authors
 “ will give him a pleasure, which
 “ will engage his love to the lan-
 “ guage, make him proceed with
 “ greater alacrity and success,
 “ and render a large number of
 “ dialogues entirely unnecessary.

We cannot close this article,
 without laying before our readers
 two or three of the author's *defi-*
nitions, by which he may form
 some judgment of the rest. These
 are but too commonly neglected
 in *Grammars*, or drawn up too
 loosely.

“ *Substantives*, says he, are di-
 “ vided into *nouns* and *pronouns*.
 “ They are called *nouns*, when
 “ they are the particular words
 “ used to express the object they
 “ denote ; and *pronouns*, when,
 “ to avoid mentioning or repeat-
 “ ing such particular words, o-
 “ thers are used instead of them.
 “ As, *Your brother tells me he de-*
 “ *signs to buy that house* ;” in
 “ which example, *brother* and *house*
 “ are *nouns* ; *me* and *that* are *pro-*
 “ *nouns*.

“ When in a sentence the
 “ *verb* denotes an action, which
 “ passes from the subject to an
 “ object which receives it, or

“ which that action regards, it is
 “ called *active, transitive* ;” as
 “ in this example, *he eats apples* ;
 “ *he helps the poor*.

“ When what is expressed by
 “ the *verb* and its regimen, or by
 “ the *verb* only, is centered in,
 “ and limited to its subject, that
 “ *verb* is called *neuter*, as *he* is
 “ *prudent* : *he obeys*.

“ When the *verb active*, go-
 “ verns one of the personal pro-
 “ nouns, *me, te, se, nous, vous,*
 “ or *se*, signifying *myself, thyself,*
 “ *himself, herself, itself, one'sself,*
 “ *ourselves, yourselves, or them-*
 “ *selves*, it is called *reflective* ;
 “ because those pronouns serve
 “ to determine, that the action
 “ returns upon the subject that
 “ produces it ; as *nous nous fati-*
 “ *guons, we fatigue ourselves*. But
 “ when, after the pronoun, *nous,*
 “ *vous* or *se*, the pronoun *l'un*
 “ *l'autre*, is expressed or under-
 “ stood after the verb, those two
 “ pronouns signify *one another*,
 “ and the *verb* is then called re-
 “ ciprocal ; because those pro-
 “ nouns serve to determine, that
 “ the action returns reciprocally
 “ from one agent to the other ;
 “ as *ils se louent l'un l'autre*, they
 “ praise one another : *le mari &*
 “ *la femme se doivent aimer*, the
 “ husband and wife ought to love
 “ one another.

Let us conclude with Mr. O-
 zinde's definition of *adjectives*,
 which is as clear as full. “ They
 “ are words which denote the
 “ quality, form, or any other
 “ accident belonging to what is
 “ expressed by the substantive,
 “ without which they cannot
 “ make

" make a compleat sense; as un- | " vaise action, a good man will
 " *homme sage ne fera pas une mau-* | " not do an ill action, &c.

ARTICLE LXIII.

The Grounds of the Complaint of the Principal of Hart-Hall, concerning the Obstruction given to the Incorporation of his Society, by Exeter-College and their Visitor, as lately set forth in a Letter to Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Visitor of the said Hall, more fully represented and justified; in answer to the misrepresentations of Dr. C re, Dean of Christ-Church, in his pretended Vindication of the Conduct of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and of the Society of Exeter-College, in relation to the said Hall. By R. Newton, D. D. Principal of Hart-Hall. London: Printed for G. Strahan, in Cornhill, and J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane, 1735. Folio. Containing Pages 64.

AS Mr. Dean, in a paper called *Calumny refuted*, had insinuated to the world, that the dispute between him and Dr. Newton is of a *personal* nature, and consequently, that the publick is little interested in it; the doctor, in return, observes, that if the debate was such as affected only his and his antagonist's own characters, it might be said to be merely *personal*. " But, adds he, " if it be about a matter of *hardship* and *wrong*, tho' we two " only are engaged in the debate, yet more are concerned in the issue. I am, continues " he, one of the community, " and suppose every other member of it to have the same sentiments in respect to injuries, " which I perceive myself to " have. If the meanest member of the community suffers " wrongfully, tho' I have no " particular relation to him, do " not know him, have never " seen him, nor probably shall

" ever see him, or have any concern with him; yet I resent it, " and would compel the author of " the wrong to do him justice, if I " could." In this disposition, he appeals to the publick for their sentiments of the matter.

The piece before us is divided into 13 chapters. The first begins with observing, that in a letter to Dr. Holmes, vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, and visitor of Hart-Hall, he had complained of the obstruction given to the incorporation of the said hall by Exeter-College, and their visitor, and particularly of the manner of that obstruction, after the attorney-general had reported, that the principal and fellows of the hall had a good title to the inheritance of the *scite* thereof, paying 1 l. 12 s. 4 d. a year to Exeter-College; which ancient rent, and nothing more, was admitted to be their due. Dr. C re, late rector of that college, now dean of Christ-Church,

"answer'd this letter, but only endeavour'd to divert the reader's attention from the main point, to matters no way relating thereto. These being discussed, Dr. *Newton*, in his second chapter, proceeds to consider those which have some relation to the dispute between *Exeter-College* and *Hart-Hall*; the first of these is a proposal of a reference made by the college to the principal, and an enquiry into the principal's behaviour on that occasion, which Mr. *Dean* describes as very exceptionable. The dean says, that being deputed by the majority of the society, he waited on the principal, and told him, the community was willing to submit their claim to the judgment of two able lawyers, one to be chosen by him, the other by the college. He farther tells the publick, that he assured Dr. *Newton*, if the claim should be once acknowledged, he would employ all his credit among his brethren for disposing them to part with their right to him on reasonable terms. The principal, he owns, was civil to him, and seem'd to take what he did in good part; but still slighted the pretensions of the college, and would hear nothing of a reference; upon which the college grew warm.

To this the doctor replies, that what is here alledged against him is not true: that even, tho' it was true, the college had no reason to be displeased with his conduct, because their pretensions were slight, nor was the offer fit to be made to him in his circumstances: that here is a representa-

tion of two contradictory sorts of behaviour in the principal at the very same instant, which cannot therefore be both true. He admits, that a reference was proposed, and that he declined it; but justifies his conduct. The question to be proposed was, whose was the soil, whereon the two messuages, called *Hart-Hall* and *Arthur-Hall*, stood? i. e. Whether that soil belonged to the rector and fellows of *Exeter-College*, or to the principal and scholars of that house of learning, which comprises those two messuages, and several others, much more considerable, called all together at this day *Hart-Hall*? Having shewn his reasons for declining this proposal, he allows another was made of standing to a trial at common law, which he likewise owns he declined, and tells us why he did so.

Dr. *Newton* had made several offers to the college; but, as they would accept of none of them, the unavoidable consequence was, says he in his third chapter, that there must be a hearing before the attorney-general, with whom they had entered a *caveat*. Several affected delays in coming to this hearing, are imputed to the doctor; but he affirms he was never the occasion of any one, and endeavours to prove, that this charge also is unjustly exhibited against him.

In the fourth chapter he considers, what Mr. *Dean* alleges passed at the hearing, and with relation thereto. In the fifth he produces the conclusion of the attorney-general's report; where that great

great lawyer gives, as his opinion, "that the claim made on the behalf of *Exeter-College*, is of no weight against his majesty's granting a charter for incorporating the principal and fellows of *Hart-Hall*, and erecting the same into a college." Hence it is agreed, that either the college are convinced, by this opinion, that they have no farther right to *Hart-Hall*, than the small yearly rent above-mentioned; or they are not. If they are, no farther evidence is necessary for its defence. If they say they are not, it is thought proper to enquire, whether the *attorney-general* be alone in his opinion; or whether others of great eminence in the law, have not been of the same opinion in other the like cases; and whether this, being known by the doctor's opponents, may not have contributed something toward their conviction, that they were entitled to no other right in *Hart-Hall* than to their annual rent. Some precedents of this sort being produced, he, in his sixth chapter, examines the exceptions of the college against the report.

He is charged with withholding their evidences by his influence over *Dr. Holmes*, then rector of the college. Having answered this part of the charge, he proceeds, in the seventh chapter, to clear himself of another accusation, viz. of governing *Dr. Hole* in other parts of his conduct. In the eighth, he enquires into his opponent's management of their governour; and whether their application to him to con-

vince the society for the purpose intimated, and the means they employ'd for affrighting him into a compliance with them, were not the one so very irregular, and the other so full of disrespect, that, from these considerations alone, tho' he had not been convinced by the report, nor had dreaded the expence of a farther prosecution of the cause, he might naturally and of himself have been disinclined, either to convene the society for the present purpose, or to concur with them in any other thing hereafter to be proposed to him.

This incorporation was opposed by the bishop of *Exeter*; and his lordship's defender, the dean of *Christ-Church*, is of opinion, that he acted a part entirely worthy of his own great station and character. *Dr. Newton* takes the liberty of differing from the dean's judgment in the dean's opinion in this point; and relates what passed between the bishop and himself concerning the affair. This is the subject of the ninth chapter. In the tenth, *Dr. Newton* lets the publick know, that, having in vain expostulated with the bishop concerning his opposition, he was determined to let the matter rest for a while, and see what accidents would produce. On the death of *Dr. Hole*, *Mr. C--re* succeeded to the headship of *Exeter-College*. The new rector seem'd, at first, very ready to accommodate the matter to the principal's satisfaction, and profess'd he would not do any thing that might hinder a hearing before the lord privy seal; but afterwards he

he declared it the desire of the college, that their right might be tried at common law.

As the *bishop*, on the 24th of May 1732, had as yet found no encouragement from Dr. C---re to discontinue the obstruction, nor, as Dr. *Newton* believes, did at any time after, while he was rector of the college; an account of his conduct, after he became dean of *Christ's-Church*, is given in the eleventh chapter, which, it is presumed, will make it at least credible, that he was still desirous to discourage any attempt in the *principal* to overcome it. This is the business of the eleventh chapter. Mr. *Dean* had chosen for the motto of a piece written against Dr. *Newton*, a clause out of a *statute* of the university against *libels*, thereby suggesting that Dr. *Newton's* written expostulation with him having hurt his reputation, and disturb'd the peace, subjects the doctor to the penalty of it, which is expulsion. The doctor quotes the *statute* at large, in his twelfth chapter, and shews it doth not in the least affect him.

Mr. *Dean* has taken the liberty of publishing his suspicion of Dr. *Newton's* affection to the government in the following terms: "Hath he ever declared his respect to, and affection for the present government? Not that I ever heard. I am far from charging him with *Jacobitism*, or any measure of *disaffection* to the *state*; but this I will say, that as far as I ever saw, or have been told, he hath contented himself to lie by quiet; and hath never employed any

of his eloquence either to support his majesty's title, or to commend his administration."

This Dr. *Newton* highly resents in his thirteenth and last chapter.

Concerning my affection to the present government, says he, I need not say much, for the following reasons. 1. Because I do not believe it was ever doubted by any serious man acquainted with me. 2. Because the person impeaching it, is not able to produce any one instance of my *disaffection*. 3. Because the very same person hath himself been so good as to say, *He is far from charging me with any measure of disaffection to the state*; which, I think, implies at least that I cannot be very deficient in my affection to the present government. For he hereby allows, that I approve, as I do, of the *revolution*; of the *settlement* of the crown in the present royal family; of the *limitation* of the succession; of *monarchy*, not absolute, but legal; of a *prerogative* as large as is consistent with the just liberties of the subject; of a *ministry* to attend and serve the king in a manner every way suitable to the dignity of a great prince; of *parliaments*, to be consulted, and to deliberate for the publick good; of a *representation* of the people, to sit in parliament, *freely* chosen. Now, continues he, if Mr. *Dean* allows that I approve of all this, and consequently that I am well affected to the *state*, it seems needless for me to go about to prove my affection to

"the

“ the *present government*, whether
 “ this be *included* in the *state*, or
 “ consider’d *separately* from it.
 “ For, if *included* in it, then,
 “ being well *affected* to the *state*,
 “ I must be supposed to be so to
 “ the *present government*. And,
 “ if consider’d *separately* from it,
 “ still, if the *present government*
 “ be not *disaffected* to the *state*,
 “ to which it is allow’d I am
 “ well *affected*, how is it possible
 “ I should not be well *affected*
 “ to the *present government*?

Tho’ his vindication in this point is a task not very necessary; yet, as the doctor is called on to satisfy the world concerning his *affection* to the *present government*, he thinks it proper to say *something*. The whole of his want of *affection* to the *present government*, lies, according to Mr. Dean, in these two things: *First*, That he has not employ’d his eloquence in *supporting* his majesty’s title; nor, *secondly*, in *recommending* his majesty’s *administration*: but, instead of doing either of these, has contented himself with *lying by quiet*. A strange charge indeed! As if a profuse use of eloquence was the only or best proof of *affection* to a prince, and approbation of his *administration*; or, as if *lying by quiet* was sufficient for grounding a suspicion of *want* of such *affection*, and of being *dissatisfied* with his majesty’s *administration*. But let us see what the doctor replies to these articles of impeachment.

“ With respect to his majesty’s
 “ title, I think, if I had ever so
 “ great *eloquence*, I ought not to
 “ employ it *unnecessarily*. His

“ majesty’s title to these realms
 “ is not *disputed* by any body, is
 “ indeed *indisputable*. To go
 “ about to *defend* it, is to suppose
 “ there is *occasion* for it. Any
 “ attempt of this kind seems to
 “ me to be very *indiscreet*, and of
 “ a tendency rather to *weaken*
 “ than *support*. And, if I have
 “ not been misinform’d, a very
 “ considerable *prelate*, of whose
 “ *affection* to the *present govern-*
 “ *ment* Mr. Dean has no suspi-
 “ cion, reprov’d a certain *preacher*
 “ of his own appointment, for
 “ employing his eloquence *this*
 “ way; and, I think, he was
 “ wise in doing it. But, were
 “ his majesty’s title *disputable*,
 “ and I capable of saying any
 “ thing to *support* it; yet I would
 “ not go about to do this, till I
 “ found it *disputed*; being entire-
 “ ly of opinion, I should shew
 “ a greater *respect* to, and *affec-*
 “ *tion* for, the *present govern-*
 “ *ment*, if, in this case, I con-
 “ tented myself to lie by quiet;
 “ since, if every subject did the
 “ same, the *quietness* also of his
 “ majesty’s reign, the end pro-
 “ posed by a *defence* of his title,
 “ would be thereby preserved.

To the second article he pleads thus: “ Whatever *eloquence* I may
 “ have, I think I ought to em-
 “ ploy it *honestly*. Toward re-
 “ commending an *administrati-*
 “ on *honestly*, two things are
 “ requisite; *first*, that I should
 “ understand what is done. *Se-*
 “ condly, That I should approve
 “ of it. *First*, Many things are
 “ done by *ministers*, which are
 “ above my *comprehension*. In
 “ many *political* matters, I am
 “ not

“ not acquainted with the mea-
 “ sures which are taken, much
 “ less with the reasons of those mea-
 “ sures ; neither, if I were, have I
 “ knowledge enough of this kind,
 “ to be a competent judge of what
 “ I might take upon me to con-
 “ sider. And yet, if any good
 “ accrue from hence to the com-
 “ munity, I know how to re-
 “ joice at it, and to admire and
 “ applaud the abilities, that do it
 “ service. Secondly, I may ap-
 “ prove of some things done by
 “ an administration, and disap-
 “ prove of others. I can honestly
 “ recommend an administration
 “ for that only, which I approve.
 “ Mr. Dean himself can honestly
 “ do no more. Mr. Dean can-
 “ not say, I have not done this
 “ constantly. But if, with re-
 “ gard to any thing I disapprove,
 “ I have contented myself to lie by
 “ quiet, it is a mark of my affection.

Dr. Newton having declared
 himself of no party, Mr. Dean
 takes this declaration as a mark of
 disaffection to the government.
 After a long comment on those
 words, which deserve to be read
 at length, the doctor concludes
 thus: “ A person of no party, and
 “ yet well affected to the present
 “ government, is one, who is so

“ far from peevishly opposing any
 “ measures of his majesty, or his
 “ ministry, that he is always in-
 “ clined to comply with it. If
 “ he sees any measure in such a
 “ light, as that he is persuaded he
 “ cannot innocently come into it,
 “ or cannot innocently not oppose
 “ it ; he hopes, if this be done
 “ with decency, there is no want
 “ of affection in him to the pre-
 “ sent government. For he un-
 “ derstands the import of this
 “ term to be a disposition to suit
 “ to the measures of his majesty
 “ and his ministry, so far as he,
 “ having his eye perpetually on
 “ the true interest of his country,
 “ can innocently do it. Every
 “ man will naturally think in this
 “ manner, if he hath the bias
 “ upon him, no prospect of en-
 “ riching or advancing himself,
 “ or his family, by farther com-
 “ pliances, than his judgment doth
 “ warrant. And, where this is
 “ the case, it is easily to be seen,
 “ that this affection is to himself,
 “ and not to the government.
 “ For, if he complies with what
 “ in his judgment he disapproves,
 “ he complies with what in his
 “ judgment will hurt the govern-
 “ ment, which cannot, sure, be
 “ a mark of affection to it.

ARTICLE LXIV.

LITERARY NEWS.

MILAN.

Father Gartioli of Bologna, of the congregation of St. Paul, has
 prepared for the Press a Latin Treatise, containing a Description
 of the ancient Buildings of this City. The work will be adorned
 and illustrated with a great number of fine cuts.

THE

Print

THE
LITERARY MAGAZINE:
OR, THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORKS of the LEARNED.

CONTAINING
An ACCOUNT of the most valuable Books published both at Home and Abroad, in most of the Languages in *Europe*, and in all Arts and Sciences.

WITH
Proper OBSERVATIONS on each Author.

To which are occasionally added,
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, DISSERTATIONS,
and CRITICAL ENQUIRIES.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

For the YEAR 1735.



L O N D O N :

Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
MDCCXXXVI.

“ not acquainted with the mea-
 “ sures which are taken, much
 “ less with the reasons of those mea-
 “ sures ; neither, if I were, have I
 “ knowledge enough of this kind,
 “ to be a competent judge of what
 “ I might take upon me to con-
 “ sider. And yet, if any good
 “ accrue from hence to the com-
 “ munity, I know how to re-
 “ joice at it, and to admire and
 “ applaud the abilities, that do it
 “ service. Secondly, I may ap-
 “ prove of some things done by
 “ an administration, and disap-
 “ prove of others. I can honestly
 “ recommend an administration
 “ for that only, which I approve.
 “ Mr. Dean himself can honestly
 “ do no more. Mr. Dean can-
 “ not say, I have not done this
 “ constantly. But if, with re-
 “ gard to any thing I disapprove,
 “ I have contented myself to lie by
 “ quiet, it is a mark of my affection.

Dr. Newton having declared
 himself of no party, Mr. Dean
 takes this declaration as a mark of
 disaffection to the government.
 After a long comment on those
 words, which deserve to be read
 at length, the doctor concludes
 thus: “ A person of no party, and
 “ yet well affected to the present
 “ government, is one, who is so

“ far from peevishly opposing any
 “ measures of his majesty, or his
 “ ministry, that he is always in-
 “ clined to comply with it. If
 “ he sees any measure in such a
 “ light, as that he is persuaded he
 “ cannot innocently come into it,
 “ or cannot innocently not oppose
 “ it ; he hopes, if this be done
 “ with decency, there is no want
 “ of affection in him to the pre-
 “ sent government. For he un-
 “ derstands the import of this
 “ term to be a disposition to suit
 “ to the measures of his majesty
 “ and his ministry, so far as he,
 “ having his eye perpetually on
 “ the true interest of his country,
 “ can innocently do it. Every
 “ man will naturally think in this
 “ manner, if he hath the bias
 “ upon him, no prospect of en-
 “ riching or advancing himself,
 “ or his family, by farther com-
 “ pliances, than his judgment doth
 “ warrant. And, where this is
 “ the case, it is easily to be seen,
 “ that this affection is to himself,
 “ and not to the government.
 “ For, if he complies with what
 “ in his judgment he disapproves,
 “ he complies with what in his
 “ judgment will hurt the govern-
 “ ment, which cannot, sure, be
 “ a mark of affection to it.

ARTICLE LXIV.

LITERARY NEWS.

MILAN.

Father Gartioli of Bologna, of the congregation of St. Paul, has
 prepared for the Press a *Latin Treatise*, containing a *Description*
 of the ancient Buildings of this City. The work will be adorned
 and illustrated with a great number of fine cuts.

THE

Printed

2

THE
LITERARY MAGAZINE:
OR, THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORKS of the LEARNED.

CONTAINING
An ACCOUNT of the most valuable Books published both at Home and Abroad, in most of the Languages in *Europe*, and in all Arts and Sciences.

WITH
Proper OBSERVATIONS on each Author.

To which are occasionally added,
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, DISSERTATIONS,
and CRITICAL ENQUIRIES.

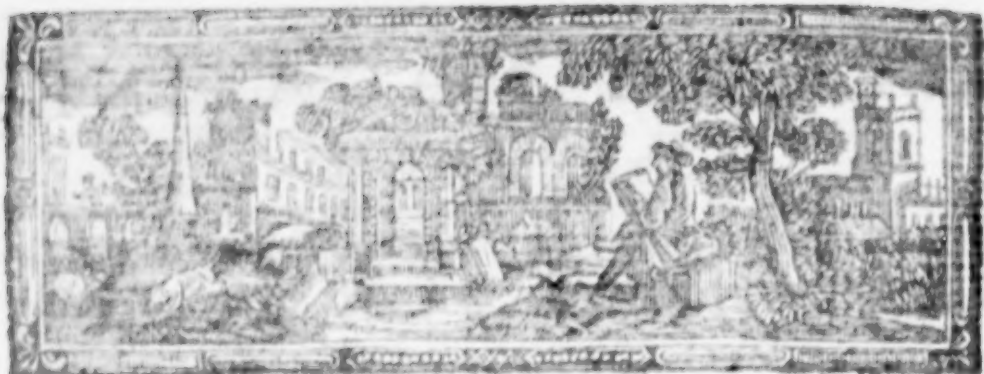
By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

For the YEAR 1735.



L O N D O N :

Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
MDCCXXXVI.



THE PREFACE.

History of the Works of the Learned is far from being a new project. Apollodorus, an Athenian, who lived about two hundred and forty years before the Nativity of Jesus Christ, composed a work of this sort,



which he called, *A Library of the Origin of the Gods*; that is a collection of the most ancient histories, as they lie disguised under fables and fictions. We have still three books of it. Diogenes of Sicily, in the reign of Augustus, spent about thirty years in compiling an Historical Library, in forty books, of which only fifteen are now extant. But the richest and most comprehensive piece of this sort is the *Mythologia*, usually called *The Library*, written by Ptolemy, patriarch of Constantinople, in the middle of the ninth century of



THE PREFACE.



History of the Works of the Learned is far from being a new project. *Apollodorus*, an *Athenian*, who lived about two hundred and forty years before the Nativity of JESUS CHRIST, composed a work of this sort, which he call'd, *A Library of the Origin of the Gods*; that is, a collection of the most ancient histories, as they lie disguised under fables and fictions. We have still three books of it. *Diodorus of Sicily*, in the reign of *Augustus*, spent about thirty years in composing an *Historical Library*, in forty books, of which only fifteen are now extant. But the richest and most comprehensive piece of this sort is the *Myriobiblia*, usually called *The Library*, written by *Photius*, patriarch of *Constantinople*, in the middle of the ninth century

The PREFACE.

of Christianity. It contains the arguments on extracts of near two hundred and eighty volumes of different authors, on several subjects. We there see grammarians, critics, poets, orators, historians (sacred and profane) philosophers, divines, &c. with that learned man's judgment on the style and character of several of those writers.

These laborious and useful works have preserved us some valuable fragments of antiquity, which would otherwise never have come to our knowledge. But the honour of a project for acquainting the public, in a regular and periodical manner, with the *Present State of Learning*, and communicating the design and substance of such books as daily appear in the world, was reserved for Mr. *Denis de Sallo*, counsellor in the parliament of *Paris*. That project was formed in 1664, and executed the following year, under the title of *Journal de Savans*. Mr. *de Sallo* wrote but thirteen of those *Journals*, publish'd weekly; after which, they were continued by Mr. *Gallois*, Mr. *de la Roque*, and since by several hands, successively to this day. The great usefulness of a work of this nature was so visible to the whole world, that *Literary Journals* soon appeared in most nations of *Europe*. In *Holland*, the celebrated Mr. *Bayle* employ'd his pen from 1684 to 1687, in *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*. That work was soon follow'd by the *Bibliothèque Historique & Universelle*, and the *Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans*; both printed in *Holland*. That country, at this day, produces more pieces of this sort than any other country in *Europe*, perhaps almost as many as all the other *European* nations together. We see there, *Bibliothèque Francoise*, *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*, *Republyk der Geleerden*, of *Boek-zaal*

THE APRE/FACE.

naal van Europa, and *Boekzaal der Gerleede Waerelt*, all printed at *Amsterdam*; with a *Bibliothèque Britanique*, printed at the *Hague*; and the *Journal des Savans* reprinted, with additions, at *Amsterdam*. The *Jesuits* at *Trévoux*, under the protection of his most serene highness the duke *du Maine*, undertook, in 1701, to furnish the public with what they call'd, *Memoires pour l'Histoire des Sciences & des beaux Arts*; which are now published at *Paris*, under the care of father *Rouillé*, a person well known in the Republic of Letters. The first pieces of that sort, which appeared in *England*, are of about the same date. The plan has been pursued by several hands, and under different titles; and, we hope, that which we assume will be fully answer'd in the execution of our design.

The spirit of partiality is a dangerous rock, on which many *Journalists* have been lost; and the charge brought against some of them, of judging of the works of others by their own passions and prejudices, is but too well grounded. We conceive it the duty of a *Journalist* to give a faithful account of the books which come into his hands. If he lies under a necessity of taking in the assistance of criticism; decency, good manners, probity and religion will prescribe him certain rules, from which he is never allow'd to depart. When he affects the air and language of a censor or judge, he invades the undoubted right of the *Public*, which is the only sovereign judge of the reputation of an author, and the merit of his compositions. To the same judge we must, with docility, submit the present performance; with a fix'd resolution of neither offending those from whom we may chance to differ in opinion, nor misrepresenting and disguising the sentiments of authors, when contrary

The PREFACE.

to our own. We shall be particularly careful to insert nothing, which has not some tendency to improve the mind, form the judgment, or entertain the reasonable and commendable curiosity of our readers.

Any new discoveries in *Natural Philosophy, Physic, History, Chronology, &c.* transmitted to us through the hands of our publisher, will be gratefully received, and allow'd a place in this *Journal*, which shall be publish'd regularly at the beginning of every month.



XXX. Literary News	231, 232	Landdowne	XVI. Memoirs of the late Lord	130, 131
XXIX. Foreign Books imported	229, 230	Barrington	XV. Memoirs of the late Lord	126, 127
XXVIII. The young Gentlemen instructed in the Grounds of the Christian Religion	226, 227	England	XIV. D. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of printing in	122, 123
XXVII. An Enquiry into the Shape, Branch, and Statute of Jesus CHRIST, and of the Virgin Mary	218, 219	land	XIII. Varenus's Geography, translated by Mr. Dugdale	119, 120
XXVI. A new Edition of Robert Stephens's Treatise of the Latin Tongue	213, 214	England	XII. Palmer's History of Printing	100, 101
XXV. Continuation of Mr. Keith's History of Affairs of Scotland and State in Scotland	203, 204	XI. Richard's Naval History of	XI. Richard's Naval History of	83, 84
XXIV. Voyage to Abyssinia, &c.	146, 147	Bochim	X. Keith's History of Affairs of	103, 104
XXIII. Wotton's Treatise of the Language, improved by Mr. Laugher	146, 147	Sea	IX. Campbell's History of the Bible	103, 104
XXII. A Journey from the Gulf of Honduras, to the Great South-Sea	24, 25	VII. Extra-cal Translations	VII. Extra-cal Translations	109, 110
XXI. Wotton's Treatise of the Language, improved by Mr. Laugher	146, 147	VI. Defence of the	VI. Defence of the	173, 174
XX. Foreign Books imported	142, 143	and Conn	VI. Defence of the	173, 174
XIX. History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c.	140, 141	III. Hippocrates on the Situation; translated by Dr. Clifton	III. Hippocrates on the Situation; translated by Dr. Clifton	37, 38

A TABLE

to our own. We shall be particularly careful to notice nothing which has not some tendency to improve the
A TABLE of the ARTICLES contain'd in this
VOLUME.

- ART. I.** *Lord Bacon's Letters and Remains, collected by Mr. Stephens* Page 5, &c.
- II.** *Goetz's Accomplish'd Senator, translated by Mr. Oldifworth,* 23, &c.
- III.** *Hippocrates on Air, Water, and Situation; translated by Dr. Clifton* 37, &c.
- IV.** *A Journey from the Gulph of Honduras, to the Great South-Sea* 54, &c.
- V.** *Memoirs of the Reverend Mr. Boehm* 60, &c.
- VI.** *Defence of the ancient Historians, by the Bishop of Down and Connor* 62, &c.
- VII.** *Extract from the Philosophical Transactions* 67, &c.
- VIII.** *Foreign Books imported* 72
- IX.** *Campbell's History of the Bible* 73, &c.
- X.** *Keith's History of Affairs of Church and State in Scotland* 83, &c.
- XI.** *Lediard's Naval History of England* 100, &c.
- XII.** *Palmer's History of Printing* 110, &c.
- XIII.** *Varenius's Geography, translated by Mr. Dugdale* 119, &c.
- XIV.** *Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of printing in England* 122, &c.
- XV.** *Memoirs of the late Lord Barrington* 126, &c.
- XVI.** *Memoirs of the late Lord Landsdowne* 130, &c.
- Art. XVII.** *A Letter from Oxford, occasion'd by Mr. Jones's intended Edition of Horace* Page 137, &c.
- XVIII.** *Extract from the Philosophical Transactions* 138
- XIX.** *History of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c.* 140, &c.
- XX.** *Foreign Books imported* 142, &c.
- XXI.** *Wotton's View of Hickes's Treasure of the ancient Northorn Languages, improved by Mr. Shelton* 146, &c.
- XXII.** *A Voyage to Abyssinia, &c. by Father Lobo; continued and improved by Mr. Le Grand* 153, &c.
- XXIII.** *An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, &c.* 169, &c.
- XXIV.** *Sir John Reresby's Memoirs* 193, &c.
- XXV.** *Continuation of Mr. Keith's History of the Affairs of Scotland* 203, &c.
- XXVI.** *A new Edition of Robert Stephens's Treasure of the Latin Tongue* 213, &c.
- XXVII.** *An Enquiry into the Shape, Beauty, and Stature of JESUS CHRIST, and of the Virgin Mary* 218, &c.
- XXVIII.** *The Young Gentleman instructed in the Grounds of the Christian Religion* 226, &c.
- XXIX.** *Foreign Books imported* 229, 230
- XXX.** *Literary News* 231, 232 Art.

A TABLE, &c.

Art. XXXI. <i>A Dissertation on the Tali, &c. of the ancient Romans.</i> Page 233, &c.	Art. XLIX. <i>A Discourse on the Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques.</i> Page 410, &c.
XXXII. <i>Memoirs Historical and Military, by the Marquis de Feuquieres</i> 241, &c.	L. <i>Continuation of Monteth's History of the Troubles of Great Britain, &c.</i> 418, &c.
XXXIII. <i>The Gardener's Dictionary abridg'd, by Mr. Millar</i> 254, &c.	LI. <i>Continuation of Mr. Palmer's History of Printing</i> 431, &c.
XXXIV. <i>Continuation of Mr. Lediard's Naval History</i> 263, &c.	LII. <i>Langrish's Modern Theory and Practice of Physic</i> 437, &c.
XXXV. <i>Mr. Peck's Deliderata Curiosa</i> 273, &c.	LIII. <i>An Appendix to the Gardener's Dictionary</i> 449, &c.
XXXVI. <i>Dr. Croxall's Scripture Politicks</i> 283, &c.	LIV. <i>Second Continuation of Deliderata Curiosa</i> 455, &c.
XXXVII. <i>Feuquieres's Memoirs continued.</i> 297, &c.	LV. <i>Continuation of Mr. Pope's Letters</i> 460, &c.
XXXVIII. <i>Extract from the Philosophical Transactions</i> 310, &c.	LVI. <i>Extract from the Philosophical Transactions</i> 467
XXXIX. <i>Continuation of Deliderata Curiosa</i> 314, &c.	LVII. <i>Father Panel's Dissertation on two extraordinary Triumvirates</i> 468, &c.
XL. <i>A Plain Account of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; with Remarks on it</i> 323, &c.	LVIII. <i>Literary News</i> 474, &c.
XLI. <i>Remarks on Dr. Morgan's Mechanical Practice of Physic</i> 335, &c.	LIX. <i>The History of the Viscount de Turenne</i> 477, &c.
XLII. <i>Extract from the Philosophical Transactions</i> 353, 354	LX. <i>Father Tournemine's Answer to Father Panel's Dissertation</i> 490, &c.
XLIII. <i>Monteth's History of the Troubles of Great Britain, &c.</i> 355, &c.	LXI. <i>Continuation of Mr. Langrish's Theory and Practice of Physic</i> 495, &c.
XLIV. <i>Dr. Harris's Critical and Miscellaneous Observations on some Texts of the Old Testament</i> 369, &c.	LXII. <i>Mr. Ozinde's rational and practical French Grammar</i> 506, &c.
XLV. <i>Dr. Morgan's Vindication of his Mechanical Practice of Physic</i> 380, &c.	LXIII. <i>Dr. Newton's Grounds of Complaint</i> 511, &c.
XLVI. <i>Dr. Waterland's Discourse on Fundamentals</i> 387, &c.	LXIV. <i>Literary News</i> 516
XLVII. <i>Martin's Philosophical Grammar</i> 396, &c.	LXV. <i>The History of the Viscount de Turenne continued</i> 517, &c.
XLVIII. <i>Mr. Pope's Letters.</i> 399, &c.	LXVI. <i>A Specimen of Father Hardouin's System in Regard to ancient Authors</i> 524, &c.
	LXVII. <i>Dr. Brett's Answer to The plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper</i> 528, &c.
	LXVIII. <i>Literary News</i> 537